THE WEATHER.

Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

THE MORNING STAR

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ONE SECTION

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PRESIDENT WILSON PROCLAIMS AN ADVANCED PAN-AMERICANISM IN ANNUAL ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

Predominating Note the Necessity of a Policy of Military Preparedness.

TOUCHES MANY TOPICS

Denounces Naturalized Americans Whose Sympathies Endanger Neutrality.

Members of Both Parties Heartily Applaud Sentiment.

PRESIDENTT WOODROW WILSON

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson, in his annual address to Congress today, dealing mainly with National defense, proclaimed an advanced pan-Americanism, grown from the guardianship of the Monroe doctrine to "the full and honorable association" of all the Americas.

Although in the longest address he has yet delivered to Congress the President touched upon a variety of subjects, the predominating note was the necessity of a policy of military preparedness to meet the readjustments of the next generation as they will affect the American continent. He emphasized his point by saying:

"Unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought, I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean: National defense."

The point was not overshadowed when the President, in the most unmeasured terms he ever has employed before Congress, denounced naturalized Americans who by their sympathies for the European belligerents have endangered American neutrality.

While Congress cheered him loudly, he referred to them as having "poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our National life," and as those who "would turn in malign reaction against the government and the people who had welcomed and nurtured them."

Evidences Deep Feeling.

With evidences of deep feeling the President expressed the "even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us."

While the President's outline of the adminstration plans for the army and navy passed without a ripple of applause, and his references to Pan-Americanism were only punctuated with evidences of approval, Republicans and Democrats alike joined in an emphatic demonstration at his words of condemnation for those he assailed so unreservedly.

The President took up Pan-Americanism at the very outset of his message.

"All the governments of America," he said, "stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence. We retain unabated the spirit which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America, but that purpose is better understood so far as it concerns ourselves."

Defines Pan-Americanism.

The moral, the President said, was that the States of America were not hostile rivals but co-operating friends, and that their association was likely to give them a new significance in world affairs.

"Separated, they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of the world of hostile rivalries," said he. "United in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed in their peaceful destiny. This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence, and liberty and mutual service."

Great democracies, the President said, are peaceful, not seeking wa[r] without thought of conquest or [d]ominion.

"But just as we demand unmol[e]sted development and the undisturbed [e]njoyment of our own lives upon our [o]wn principles of right and liberty," [h]e said, "we resent from whatever [q]uarter"

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BAPTISTS ELECT OATES PRESIDENT

Fayetteville Man Heads State Convention at Charlotte.

BREEZE IS STIRRED

Publication of Church Resolution Calling for Election of Rev. W. R. Bradshaw Mission Secretary an Unprecedented Action.

(By T. W. Chambliss.)

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 7.—John A. Oates, of Fayetteville, was elected president of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention in its 85th annual session tonight after a happy contest in which E. F. Aydlett, Elizabeth City, and Mr. Oates were the nominees. E. F. Aydlett, T. S. Franklin and Rev. C. B. Waller were elected vice presidents; Dr. C. E. Brewer and Rev. William M. Gilmore, recording secretaries; Walters Durham, treasurer; F. H. Briggs, auditor; W. N. Jones, D. L. Gore, H. C. Bridgers, L. R. Pruett and Frank Shields, trustees.

The most unheard of proceeding in Baptist denominational history happened this afternoon when a Charlotte afternoon paper carried the following endorsement of Rev. W. R. Bradshaw, of Hickory, as being the proper man to be chosen as corresponding secretary of missions.

"The First Baptist church of Hickory presents the name of William R. Bradshaw as the logical man for secretary of the State mission board."

"First: He is a native born North Carolinian and a graduate of Wake Forest.

"Second: His fitness, he has been assistant secretary for nine years—is familiar with the duties.

"Third: He knows the needs of the State better than any other man in the convention, except Brother Johnson.

"Fourth: Through his efforts the gifts to the objects of the convention have been increased three-fold in the western half of the State in the last five years.

"Fifth: He is an able, eloquent, forceful speaker, untiring in his zeal for the Baptist cause.

"Sixth: His financial ability is unquestioned when you remember he has reared and educated his family, owns his own home, and is out of debt—and, on a salary of $1,500.

"Seventh: He is endorsed by the people who know and love him best—his own church unanimously.

"Eighth: He will undoubtedly prove the right man in the right place.

"Ninth: This action of his own church and there reasons are without his knowledge or consent.

"Tenth: He is not personally an aspirant, he is a modest man; the position should seek the man.

"Eleventh: We guarantee, if selected, that the convention will be proud of its choice."

Criticised by Many

Many leading members of the convention criticised the publication of the "Card." Friends of Mr. Bradshaw stated that the action of the Hickory [c]hurch was entirely without his knowl[e]dge or consent. Never before has such [a]n announcement been made and one [o]f the best posted men said, "I thought [t]he Baptist church in the State knew [b]etter than to pass such a resolution." [T]he publication of a telegram from [H]ickory to the effect that the Hickory

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ARMY OFFICERS TO VISIT WILMINGTON

Overman and Hood Pulling for Citizens' Training Camp.

ROOSEVELT SCOUTING?

Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Now in East Carolina, May be Gathering Information as to Sites For Location.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—A determined effort was started today by Senator Overman and Representative Hood to have the citizens' training camp, which is to be located somewhere in the South, established in North Carolina. These two gentlemen wrote Secretary of War Garrison asking him to make an investigation of the several cities in the State to determine their acceptability for the proposed camp.

Greensboro, Raleigh, Hickory, Charlotte, Morehead City, Wilmington and Asheville will be visited by army officers to determine which of these cities is best adapted to the use for which the government desires.

Senator Overman told the Secretary that he is "neutral" as to the city to be selected. Mr. Overman's main idea is to have the camp located in North Carolina. He will make no special effort in behalf of any one city.

Of course, Mr. Hood would like to see the camp go to his own district, but, if this cannot be done, he, too, is only interested in seeing North Carolina get the camp and will work for any other city that has a chance of getting the prize.

Mr. Hood is also trying to get the government to establish one of the aviation camps in his district. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt is now in North Carolina, ostensibly on a fishing trip, but private advices say his real mission to Eastern Carolina is to look over the available sites for an aviation training camp. It is understood that the camp may be established near Morehead City, probably Camp Glenn.

Postmasters Appointed.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today:

Miss Gertrude S. Quinn, at Chinquapin, Duplin county, and James H. Parker, at Slocomb, Cumberland county.

Joe Underwood, of Fayetteville, returned home tonight after looking after departmental business here. Mr Underwood was very much pleased with the President's message.

N. C. Newbold, of the Department of Rural Elementary Schools, of Raleigh, came here to hear the President deliver his address.

W. B. Barrow, of Louisburg, recently appointed an assistant to Alexander Stronach, of Raleigh, now serving as a judge in the Samoan Islands, sailed from San Francisco today for his new duties. A. M. Noble, who has been on the islands for three years, will return to this country. P. R. A.

Tokio, Dec. 6 (delayed)—It is understood that Japan, in view of the disturbed conditions in Shanghai, will adopt measures for the protection of Japanese residents and interests there. Several Japanese warships are already on the spot and the cruiser Tsugaru, which has left Yokohama, is believed to be bound for Shanghai.

BANKERS OF SOUTH WILL AID FARMERS FOR SAFE FARMING

Will Gladly Assist in Financing and Marketing Cotton Crop on This Basis.

ONE-CROP PLAN UNSAFE

Cotton States Bankers Elect Officers, Adopt Resolutions and Adjourn.

New Orleans, Dec. 7. — Definite plans designed to aid in the advancement of the South's agricultural, commercial and other interests were promulgated by the conference of cotton states bankers, at its closing session here today, in the adoption of resolutions pledging support to various movements discussed at the two days' meeting. The bankers promised to aid the farmers in marketing and financing their cotton crops and in promoting a selling season extending over the entire year instead of a few months.

Presidents of state bankers' associations in brief addresses gave further promises of assistance by their organizations in carrying out the plans outlined.

The conference urged adoption by the cotton states of a measure looking toward uniformity in cotton transactions, including financing, warehousing and marketing; advocated a campaign for increased warehouse facilities; approved the movement for "safe farming," or the raising by each farmer of sufficient food and feed crops to supply his farm; advised the adoption by bankers and business men of a farm rate sheet, or schedule of the plans of the farmer when applying for credit; advocated encouragement of state and Federal agencies working to establish scientific and economic methods on farms, and promised aid in solving the problem of preventing waste in the baling, handling and transporting of cotton from the gin to the mill.

Organization Permanent

Permanent organization was effected and the conference adjourned tonight to meet in December, 1916, at some city to be selected later. Joe Hirsch, of Corpus Christi, was elected chairman of the conference; Morehead Wright, of Little Rock, secretary, and O. Newton, Jr., Jackson, Miss., treasurer.

Resolutions directed attention to the "present strong condition of Southern bankers," which was declared are amply able and entirely willing to assist Southern farmers in marketing the remainder of the 1915 crop "provided it is properly stored and insured to offer a basis of acceptable credit.

Other resolutions said:

"We recommend that each state bankers' association in the South immediately organize a warehouse committee to develop additional warehouse facilities so the crop of 1916 and future crops may be stored and insured as soon as ginned.

One-Crop Farming Unsafe

"That all experience proves that one-

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AMERICAN STEAMER IS SUNK BY A SUBMARINE

The Communipaw, of Standard Oil Line, is Destroyed.

Crew Numbered 39, of Which Officers Were Naturalized Americans. Nationality of Others Unknown—Details Lacking.

Rome, Dec. 7.—The American oil steamer Cummunipaw has been sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean near Tobruk, Tripoli. No information has been received concerning the crew or the nationality of the submarine.

The steamer Cummunipaw was recently held by the Italian government at Genoa, but was allowed to sail for her destination on December 2, owing to representations made to the government by the American embassy at Rome.

The Communipaw was owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and sailed from New York, October 27 for Egypt.

CREW NUMBERED 39.

Five of Number Americans—Nationality of Others Unknown.

New York, Dec. 6.—David T. Worden, of Montclair, N. J., manager of the foreign shipping department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said tonight that the crew of the Communipaw numbered 39. Captain Nordstrom is a naturalized American, Mr. Worden said, and the four engineers also are Americans, but he knew nothing of the nationality of the other men aboard, although several of them, at least, probably were citizens of the United States.

The Communipaw formerly was the Deutschland, flying the German flag and sailing from Hamburg. She was one of the steamers of the Standard Oil fleet which was transferred to American registry after the European war began.

FOUR IMPORTANT BATTLES ARE SAID TO BE IMPENDING

Germans Intend Striking Hard in Near East Before Allies Can Get Ready.

GREECE IS MISTRUSTED

Austrian Cruiser Novara Renders Serbian Position Even More Serious.

London, Dec. 7.—Important battles have begun or are impending in Mesopotamia, where the German field marshal, Baron von der Goltz, has taken command of the Turkish forces and is about to attack the British at Kut El Amara; in Southeastern Serbia, where the Bulgarians have already attacked the Anglo-French positions and have been repulsed; on Gallipoli, where, according to Turkish accounts, the Allies have taken the offensive, and in Belgium and France, where, reports from Holland state, the Germans have concentrated strong reinforcements and an immense amount of artillery with the object of striking a blow at the allied line in Flanders and Artois.

Except in Serbia, the battles have not developed beyond the preliminary stage so far as is known, the artillery alone of the different arms being active. Along the Vardar-Cerna-Karasu front in Serbia the Bulgarians have already commenced their attack against the Anglo-French, and it is reported that the army of General von Gallwitz has been reorganized and reinforced and is marching south to take part in the operations.

Battle of Greatest Importance

It is evidently the intention of the Germans to strike hard before the Allies, who continue to land troops at Saloniki, complete their preparations. It is reported that the Germans have 40,000 men available. There is no indication of the Bulgarian or Anglo-French strength, but one report says that five allied divisions (nearly 100,000) have landed thus far. The battle, therefore, will be one of the greatest importance.

According to the French, the Bulgarian attacks have been repulsed, but the Germans claim that the French were compelled to give up their position at the junction of the Vardar and Cernia rivers to avoid being enveloped.

Situation Complicated

The situation for the Allies is complicated by the attitude of the Greek government. The negotiations at Athens have not yet reached a satisfactory conclusion, and, although the Greek king has reaffirmed his neutrality and repeated his assurance that Greek troops will never attack the Allies, the situation still causes great anxiety.

The Austrians continue their offensive against the Montenegrins and Serbians and are following the Serbs into Albania where the retreat is rendered extremely difficult owing to the cold weather and the rough roads. There are said to be 100,000 Serbian troops and 20,000 refugees in Albania and it is reported that Serbians are taking with them 40,000 Austrian prisoners who were captured during previous compaigns.

Serbian Position Serious

The position of the Serbians is rendered even more serious by the successes of the Austrian cruiser Novara and destroyers in sinking steamers which had arrived at San Giovanni Di

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MUCH TALK ABOUT FOOD REGULATION

Discussion Vigorous and Unrestrained in the Reichstag.

NOT FULLY REPORTED

Debate Before Budget Committee—High Prices of Food Seems to be Principle Factor in Argument —Various Ones Blamed.

Berlin, via London, Dec. 7.—Vigorour and unrestrained discussion of food regulation continues in the Reichstag budget committee. Full reports of debate are not appearing in the newspapers, but the accounts published indicate that one aspect of the discussion consists of controversial attempts to lay the blame for various alleged failings on the shoulders of producers, dealers, or consumers or representatives of different ministries. The minister of the interior, Ciemens Delbrueck, and the Prussian minister of agriculture, Baron von Schorlemer, have come under fire.

One radical speaker directed his criticism against producers for desiring higher maximum prices. He pointed out that the German tariff system in times of peace had been directed for years toward strengthening German agriculture for its task in war time. Every slice of bread and every pound of meat had been burdened with a tax for this purpose. Farmers had, therefore, been contented with small profits at the present.

The regulations already put into force for the distribution of food products are being discussed at length. Some of the members contend that the federal council delayed its action too long.

High Prices Necessary.

A conservative member maintained, on the other hand, that high prices were necessary in order to spur productive effort to the maximum and defended Minister Schorlemer for his efforts to maintain production at a high point.

The butter problem engaged the attention of most of the speakers, many people, as one critic put it, being more concerned with the question of whether they should have butter on their bread than that they have bread on which to spread the butter. It is a fact, according to reports from all sides, that more criticism has been stirred up among the poorer classes by the recent difficulties in securing butter, oleomargarine, lard and other substitutes than by almost any other government measure.

Minister Delbrueck made a short statement, declaring that the regulation of the supply of fats was the most difficult in the field of food regulations. He announced that the government had decided to permit the sale of imported butter at a higher price than that charged for the home article.

It is expected this will make it possible to reserve a supply of domestic butter for the poorer classes.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the treasury, presented an elaborate statistical report designed to prove that prices of the necessaries of life had risen to a much greater extent in countries at war with Germany than in this country.

MILITARY CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER ALLIES' DEMANDS

Representatives of Greece and the Entente Powers to Meet to Examine Into and Report Upon the Situation—Two Points of Friction Now in Way of Settlement.

Athens, Dec. 7.—An agreement for a conference of Greek military authorities and military representatives of the Entente Powers to examine into and report upon the necessities of the situation respecting the Allied demands upon Greece has been reached, and the preliminary steps toward holding the conference have been taken, Premier Skouloudis announced today, to an Associated Press correspondent.

"As far back as November 10 I suggested the inappropriateness of non-military diplomatists seeking to arrange the details of a situation essentially military and of which they understood little. Therefore, I proposed a conference between the military authorities on either side authorized to study the necessities of the situation and report on them, giving the Greek government and the Entente diplomatists the benefit of their conclusions, from which a settlement could then be reached."

"Today, this finally accepted, Colonel Fallis of the general staff is leaving for Salonliki to consult General Sarrail, the French commander, to this end.

Respecting the Railroad.

"Respecting the railroads, the Greek government has never been unaware that the personnel was inadequate for the handling of the immense increase in traffic due to the military uses to which the railways now are put, but M. Bouralli was unwilling to surrender control of his own property. As General Sarrail offers to assist in the operation of the railways, leaving Greek control unquestioned, the government is only too glad to accept."

"What about hunting down Austro-German submarines in Greek territorial waters?" asked the interviewer.

"That touches our sovereignty," replied the premier. "We protest to the world, especially to America, also a neutral, that we cannot sanction violations of our territory. But what can we do? We have only a small navy and a vast coast line. We can only protest.

"What we want to avoid, what we shall avoid, is assassinating Greece with the uncertain outcome of the war. Had we joined the Allies last spring when we were urged to do so, today we would have to bear the bulk of the cost of the failure of the Gallipoli venture. Had we joined at the inception of the recent Austro-German-Bulgarian attack on Serbia, we would now be bearing a large part of the price in blood and devastation following the crushing of the Serbians.

Saved from Two Disasters.

"By following the two principles we stand by as governing Greece's foreign policy we have been saved these two disasters. We should continue to follow them, for in them is our only salvation.

"Tell the American people that the

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DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION GOES TO ST. LOUIS NEXT JUNE

National Committee Calls for Renomination and Re-Election of Wilson.

TOM PENCE SECRETARY

North Carolina Newspaper Man Elected Amidst Atmosphere of Love Feast.

No Friction Between Him and Chairman McCombs.

Washington, Dec. 7. — The Democratic National Convention of 1916 will be held at St. Louis, beginning Wednesday, June 14th, at noon. The Democratic National committee tonight named the convention city and adopted resolutions calling for the renomination and re-election of Woodrow Wilson as "the trusted leader of National Democracy."

Chicago and Dallas contested with St. Louis for the honor of the convention, but St. Louis easily led from the start and won on the second ballot. When the trend of the voting was seen Texas moved that the choice of St. Louis be made unanimous. Dallas held second place on the first ballot, but was displaced by Chicago on the second roll call.

The result of the first ballot was: St. Louis, 25; Dallas, 14; Chicago, 13.

On the second ballot the vote was: St. Louis, 28; Chicago, 15, and Dallas, 9.

The majority for St. Louis was gained on this ballot, when John T. McGraw changed West Virginia's vote from Chicago to the Missouri city. Then the choice was made unanimous.

It has been customary, heretofore, for National conventions to begin work on Tuesday. The fact that Tuesday fell on the 13th next year may or may not have had something to do with the determination of the Democratic committee to begin the proceedings a day later. The official explanation, however, was that the convention would not require more than three or four days to complete its work, and it would not be too late in the week to start on Wednesday.

Republicans for Chicago.

Political leaders tonight regarded it as practically certain that Chicago will be selected for the Republican convention when the National committee of that party meets here next Tuesday. The date for this convention probably will be late in June.

Each of the three cities contesting for the Democratic convention put in a bid of $100,000. St. Louis advocates supplemented their financial inducements by a warning that the convention was needed in Missouri to keep the 18 electoral votes of that state in the Democratic column.

The delegation from Dallas pleaded with the committee to reward the loyal Democracy of the South by sending the convention next year to a Southern state. The Texas speakers were greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the members of their delegation and the "rebel yell" several times interrupted the proceedings. Chicago based its appeal largely on its climate and its known ability to take care of convention crowds.

Tom Pence Secretary.

The National committee was in session almost continuously from 11:30 A. M. until late tonight, completing details of convention arrangements, discussing financial ways and means for the coming campaign, and debating various subjects of party interest. The opening of the session was given the atmosphere of a love feast when Thomas J. Pence, of North Carolina, a protege of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, was elected secretary, and in a speech of acceptance declared reports of differences between himself and National Chairman W. F. McCombs were entirely without foundation. Mr. Pence, regarded by many as a representative of the administration, said, amid cheers, that he had worked harmoniously with Mr. McCombs in the past, and purposed to work harmoniously with him in the future.

Chairman McCombs declared there was not a cloud on the Democratic horizon, and that it was the duty of the committee to see that none should gather.

The committee was confronted by two contestants, which threatened for a time to cause some feeling, but they were settled in a comparatively short time and the atmosphere seemingly was cleared. Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, was seated in his contest with General W. B. Haldeman, of Louisville, and Will R. King was seated from Oregon in a contest with W. H. Easterly.

A part of the day was taken up in hearing the cause of woman suffrage discussed by representatives of the suffragist organizations and by a body of women in opposition. The committee applauded all the speakers, but there was no effort to place the members on record.

Wilson for Renomination.

The resolution endorsing the Wilson administration and the Democratic members of House and Senate, who have helped to carry forward his policies, was adopted by a standing vote. It follows:

"We congratulate the country on the splendid administration of Woodrow Wilson. Under the most trying circumstances in our history he has steadfastly worked for the cause of peace,

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SUBMARINE FIRED ON AN OIL TANKER

It Was Standard Oil Petrolite, Attacked in Mediterranean.

ONE MAN WAS INJURED

Attack Was Made by What Looked Like a "Cruiser" and Was Flying Austrian Flag, Says Captain. Information is Meagre.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Word that the American Standard Oil tank steamer Petrolite was shelled Sunday in the eastern Mediterranean by a large submarine flying the Austrian flag came to the Navy Department late today in a cablegram from the cruiser Des Moines at Cananea, Island of Crete. One man on the tanker was slightly injured. This information was turned over to the State Department where it was said no action would be taken pending the receipt of further details.

No report had been received by the government tonight of the sinking of the Standard Oil steamer Communipaw by a submarine off the coast of Tripoli, reported in press dispatches from Rome.

It was pointed out that the attitude of the United States would depend entirely upon whether the tankers were attacked without warning or attempted to escape after being called upon to submit to visit and search. In the case of the Petrolite it appeared that she not only tried to escape but actually did so.

If the Communipaw was sunk near the coast of Tripoli she must have been some five hundred miles or more from the point where the call picked up at Athens was said to have orginated.

The dispatch from the Des Moines came from Canea, Island of Crete, and reported that the following message had been picked up Sunday:

"American steamship Petrolite, Alexandria to New York, attacked by a submarine this (Sunday) morning at 6:20, longitude 32.25 north, latitude 36.8 west. One man not serious injured."

Flew the Austrian Flag.

The commander of the cruiser said he had obtained from the commander of the Petrolite the additional information that the submarine which attacked the American steamer flew the Austrian flag and "looked like a big cruiser." The man who was wounded was struck by a fragment of an explosive shell fired from the submarine. The attack took place off the Island of Crete, distant about 120 miles.

The Navy Department promptly transmitted the report to the State Department where it was said that nothing could be done until further facts were supplied. It was inferred from the dispatch that the Petrolite had been fired upon during the course of a successful attempt to escape. If her captain disregarded a demand to submit to search, there probably will be no attempt to make a diplomatic incident of the case.

Secretary Daniels said he had not instructed the commander of the Des Moines to make any further investigation and it is assumed that no more will be heard from the Petrolite until she arrives at Gibraltar.

Company Has No Word.

New York, Dec. 7.—The Standard Oil Company had not received any direct word late today concerning the attack by a submarine on the company's tank steamer Petrolite in the Mediterranean, as reported in a message from the cruiser Des Moines to the Navy Department. The Petrolite sailed from New York November 7 for Alexandria, Egypt.

BAPTISTS ELECT OATES PRESIDENT

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church had "instructed its delegates to use all efforts to secure the nomination of Rev. W. R. Bradshow," added to the general feeling of surprise. The selection of a corresponding secretary is not a matter of politics, said on eof the leading alymen.

Day of Gracious Messages

The day has been one of gracious messages. As the pastors listened to the splendid addresses of the speakers before their conference, they were moved to greater earnestness. The pastors conference at the close of its session this afternoon elected officers as follows: President, Rev. J. Clyde Turner, Greensboro; vice president, Rev. W. R. L. Smith, Chapel Hill.

The Pastors' Conference.

Today was a delightful day for the pastors. The programme was a spiritual treat. In the morning, Rev. W. R. L. Smith, of Chapel Hill, Rev. G. T. Lumpkin, of Oxford, and Rev. Charles Anderson, of Statesville, delivered effective addresses. Then came the feature of the morning, the address of Rev. A. T. Robertson, D. D.—a former Tar Heel—now one of the faculty at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. In the afternoon Rev. L. B. Padgett, of Newbern, Rev. Walter N. Johnson, of Wake Forest, and Rev. J. G. Blalock, of Weldon, brought messages of practical value and deeply interesting. The final address was another feature—the message of Rev. M. G. Evans, D. D., president of Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.

Berlin, via London, Dec. 7.—The report that Acton Lang, the famous Christus in the Passion Play at Oberammergau, had been killed at the front, is untrue. A representative of the Associated Press talked today with Herr Lang. Lang said he was well and happy and that he had never been to the front.

SAVAGE WOMEN HEALTHY

The savage lives in the open, eats simple foods, knows nothing of household drudgery or social life, gets plenty of sleep and exercise and is perfectly healthy and strong, but the civilized woman is a slave to home duties and society, often becomes run-down, nervous and physically unfit to be a companion or wife. Our local druggist, Robert R. Bellamy, has a reliable, non-secret remedy that is a boon to such women, its component parts being peptonate of iron for the blood, the nourishing properties of beef peptone and the medicinal extractives of fresh, healthy cods' livers, all dissolved in a delicious native wine. It is really wonderful how rapidly weak, run-down women are built up by its use.

SUFFRAGE DEBATE AT LEAST ENJOYED

Democratic National Committee Hears Both Sides.

LISTENS FOR AN HOUR

Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists Given Opportunity to Prove and Disprove Their Claims—Clark Declines Honor

Washington, Dec. 7.—Women suffragists and anti-suffragists in stirring speeches debated the question of votes for women for an hour today before the National Democratic committee. The committee held public session in a hotel ball room to hear the women, and the place was packed to the doors.

Six suffragist leaders told the committeemen that the women of the Nation were looking to the Democratic party to champion a Federal suffrage amendment, either in the present Congress or in the platform of the next Democratic National Convention. Two leaders of the National Society Opposed to Suffrage argued that the party already had declared that suffrage is wholly a state question, and that, moreover, a majority of the American women did not want to be enfranchised.

No Action Taken

The committee took no action, but the members appeared to enjoy the debate thoroughly and applauded each speaker liberally.

The hearing was arranged because the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, in convention here this week, wanted to tell the committee that suffrage had become a national issue. When the union's first request went in, the National American Woman Suffrage Association asked to be heard, and then the National Society Opposed to Woman Suffrage sent word to the committee that they could not allow the claims of the suffragists to go unchallenged.

Speaker Champ Clark was seated in the front row of the committeemen when the first suffrage delegation went to the platform. A committeeman proposed that he be escorted to a place of honor on the platform.

"Not on your life," said Mr. Clark, and he remained on the floor.

Mrs. Florence Kelly, of New York, president of the National Consumers' League, began the debate, speaking briefly of the desire of thousands of American women for the vote. She then introduced Miss Lily C. Welstenholme, a member of the Utah legislature, who declared that no man in Utah desired the franchise to woman recalled. Miss Francis Jollyffe, of California, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field, of Oregon, the two women who brought across the continent in an automobile the petition from the women voters of the West asking a Federal suffrage amendment, came next.

Wants It In Platform.

Mrs. Antoinette Funk, vice chairman of the congressional committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association, pleaded to the committee to write into the next Democratic platform a plank pertaining to suffrage.

Mrs. Kate Gordon, of New Orleans, a prominent worker in the Southern States Suffrage Association, announced that the Democratic party held the whole situation in its hands.

"Give us a hearing before the National Democratic Convention," she asked.

As Mrs. Gordon concluded the solid ranks of standing women wearing the purple, white and gold, suffragists, parted and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, of New York, president of the National Association Opposed to Suffrage, made her way to the platform.

In a brief prepared address she declared that the administration had announced that suffrage was not a question for Federal action and concluded:

Position of the Opposition.

"Having in mind this definite announcement, we confidently count upon the refusal of this committee to further the propaganda of any group of suffragists."

Mrs. A. J. Dodge, of Boston, chairman of the congressional committee of the anti-suffrage organization, made a long argument against suffrage and told the committee that the only states where Democratic gains were shown in the last election were in the states where the Congressional Union had been working.

Several suffragists hissed the statement and Mrs. Gore remarked "sometimes we have the fitness of women to go into the politics illustrated to us." The outbreak subsided as quickly as it arose.

Tonight a reception was held at the headquarters of the Congressional Union for Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, of New York, a prominent member of the National executive committee. Among those in the receiving line was Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter.

FOUR IMPORTANT BATTLES ARE SAID TO BE IMPENDING

(Continued From Page One).

Meddua with supplies and war material for them.

In view of the probability of Germany asking Great Britain for safe conduct for her attaches, whose recall from the United States has been asked, considerable interest is taken in the action of the German submarine in removing from a Greek steamer the British attache, Colonel Napier, who was on his way to London from Sofia.

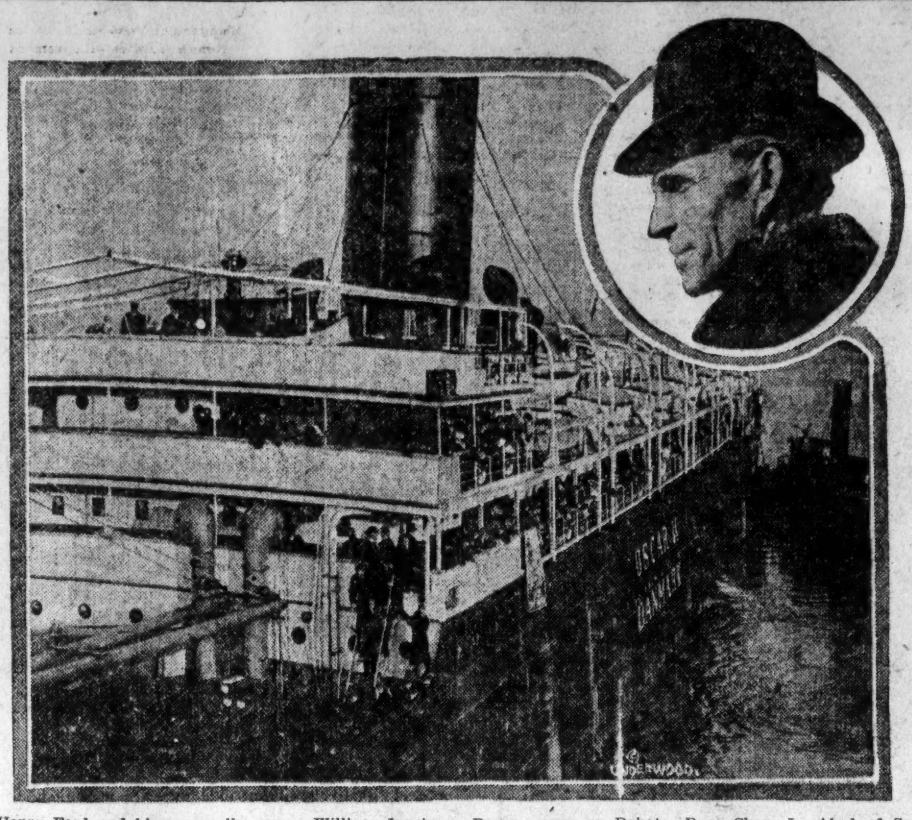
FRENCH SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

By Austrian Warship Near Albanian Coast of the Adriatic.

Vienna, via London, Dec. 7.—Destruction of the French submarine Fresnel by an Austrian warship is announced officially by the war office. The incident occurred near San Giovanni Di Medua. Two officers and 25 of the crew were captured.

San Giovanni Di Medua is on the Albanian coast of the Adriatic, well to the south of the Montenegrin border and 35 miles north of Durazzo. The presence of an Austrian warship in these waters may indicate an Austrian naval movement is attempting interference with Allied plans for expeditionary or other aid for the Serbians and Montenegrins by way of Montenegro and Albania.

HENRY FORD AND HIS PEACE SHIP SAILING.



Henry Ford and his personally conducted party of peace crusaders are now on their way to Europe with the avowed purpose of trying to bring about the end of the war. To the tune of "I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier," the Oscar II. sailed from New York Saturday.

William Jennings Bryan was on hand to see the pilgrims off, and said he hoped to join the party at The Hague.

Among the most prominent of the party, which consists of 148, including forty-six newspaper correspondents, are: Governor L. B. Hanna, of North Dakota, Rev. Chas. L. Aked of San Francisco, Judge Ben Lindsey and wife of Denver, Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado, Lieutenant-Governor Andrew Betha of South Carolina, and Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain of New York.

COMPLAINT FILED BY CAROLINA LUMBERMEN

Action Started Before Interstate Commerce Commission.

Many Railroads Are Defendants and Many Lumber Companies of Eastern N. Carolina Plaintiffs. Log Rates the Issue.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—Attorney M. H. Allen, of Goldsboro, late this afternoon filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission on behalf of the leading lumbermen of Eastern Carolina, protesting against lumber and log rates from certain North Carolina points to Virginia cities, and asked the Commission to readjust the rates in question so that North Carolina lumber merchants would be put on an equal footing with the lumbermen of Virginia and other nearby states.

The petition names the Whiteville Lumber Company, Enterprise Lumber Company, Empire Manufacturing Co., Tilghman Lumber Co., Butters Lumber Co., Broadus & Ives Lumber Co., the Wayne Hardwood Co., and the Waccamaw Lumber Co., as complainants and the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard, Norfolk Southern, New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, R. F. & P., the Virginian Railway and a number of others as defendants.

"The defendants," the petition says, "maintain for the benefit of the Virginia lumber mills special log rates which are very much lower than the rates applicable to lumber to the same points from North Carolina shippers.

"For example, the rates on lumber from Whiteville to Suffolk, a distance of 203 miles, is 12 cents per hundred, whereas the rates on saw mill logs from Whiteville to Suffolk is $5.50 per thousand feet, or approximately 3.9 cents per hundred pounds."

In other words, it is claimed, a car load of logs weighing 50,000 pounds will be hauled from Whiteville to Suffolk for approximately $19.50, whereas the rate on a car load of lumber weighing the same as the logs must carry a rate of $62.50.

The above comparison, the lumber men claim, is representative of the situation obtaining throughout Eastern Carolina with respect to both logs and lumber. P. R. A.

OUCH! BACKACHE! RUB LUMBAGO OR PAIN FROM BACK

Rub Stiffness Away With Small Trial Bottle of Old, Penetrating "St. Jacob's Oil."

Ah! Pain is gone!

Quickly?—Yes. Almost instant relief from soreness, stiffness, lameness and pain follows a gentle rubbing with "St. Jacob's Oil."

Rub this soothing, penetrating oil right on your painful back, and like magic, relief comes. "St. Jacob's Oil" is a harmless backache, lumbago and sciatica cure which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin.

Straighten up! Quit complaining! Stop those torturous "stitches." In a moment you will forget that you ever had a weak back, because it won't hurt or be stiff or lame. Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest "St. Jacob's Oil" from your druggist, now, and get this lasting relief.

Jewelry, Beautiful

--AT--

HONNET'S

Why Spend Your Money For Trash

when you can purchase so many attractive and useful articles, suitable for Christmas presents at

C. H. FORE & CO.

113 MARKET ST.

AGENTS FOR PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS.

Buy at Home

Following out the "Rotary" idea, Mr. Moore and his committee insist that the money that stays in Wilmington is the only money that really helps build the city. That being the case, patronize the

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

The Only Oil Company in the City Whose Money Remains in Wilmington.

Rexall

CHERRY BARK COUGH SYRUP IMPROVED

Free from Narcotics. Recommended and Guaranteed by Us as

AN EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE EXPECTORANT

You Get Four Fluid Ounces for 25c.

ELVINGTON and MINTZ Druggists

Dependable

"The Thinkers of the Country Are the Tobacco Chewers"—

said one of the greatest thinkers this country ever produced.

Tobacco For The Brain Worker—

must be *mild.* He can't afford to use a strong, rank tobacco with its come-back on the nerves.

But PICNIC TWIST was just made for the folks who don't use their heads merely as a hat rack.

As mild and mellow as tobacco can be, yet as full of taste and as long-lasting as the strongest chew. That is the right combination.

PICNIC TWIST 5¢

CHEWING TOBACCO

Try a 5c TWIST, then get one of those air-tight freshness-preserving drums of eleven TWISTS.

WE GIVE BUNGALOW CONTEST VOTES WITH EVERY CASH PURCHASE. VOTE FOR THE CHILD OF YOUR CHOICE.

The Gift You Would Like Yourself

THAT time-honored attribute of the gift you buy for a friend—your grim satisfaction that you are not to receive it yourself—is absent from the "Neverbreak" No. 100 Wardrobe Trunk—which we sell.

It is the handsomest, most serviceable $15 remembrance you can find.

A capacious, compact, durable trunk, built to the specifications of metropolitan men and women.

Rich fibre covering over veneer construction. Removable garment rack, to hang in closet. Holds six suits or twelve dresses, with ample drawer space.

Guaranteed for five years. Purchase it early.

We are Agents for Kuppenheimer and Strouse Bros.' Clothing, Knox and Stetson Hats, Dr. Diemel's Underwear, Adler's and Hanson Gloves, Manhattan Shirts and All Kinds Leather Suit Cases and Bags. Trunks of all kinds.

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WRITE US TODAY

And Let Us Send You Catalogues and Price Lists of

Cook Stoves, Ranges and Heating Stoves

—also—

FIRE DOGS, FIRE FENDERS, SHOVELS AND TONGS, AND FIRE PLACE GRATES.

Cold Weather Will Soon be on us, so Don't Delay in Preparing to Furnish Your Trade With Cold Weather Necessities.

A Complete Stock. Orders Filled Promptly.

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WHOLESALE HARDWARE

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FRANKLIN CARS

All cars are air-cooled. Franklin Cars are cooled directly—not indirectly—through the radiator, pumps and plumbing and eliminates 177 parts.

Franklin Cars average 32.4 miles on a gallon of gas. Franklin Cars average 10,000 to 15,000 on set of tires. Would like the chance to show YOU.

H. L. FENNELL

'Phone 95. 111 Chestnut Street.

Supplies for Ford Cars a Specialty

Lap-Robes & Rain Coats

WILL COMPLY WITH AMERICAN REQUEST

For Recall of Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen.

SAYS BERLIN MESSAGE

However, Germany Wants to Know What Are Grounds Upon Which Request is Based—Matter of Diplomatic Usage.

Berlin, via London, Dec. 7.—The request received here from the United States for the recall of Captain Franz von Papen and Captain Carl Boy-Ed, military and naval attaches, respectively, of the German embassy at Washington, will undoubtedly be complied with in accordance with diplomatic usage, it is stated. However, Germany probably will ask first to be informed of the grounds on which the United States government bases the undesirability of the attaches.

News of the request for the recall has not been published as yet by the German press.

This is the first direct word to be received from Berlin in regard to the probable action of the German government in response to the request of the United States for the recall of two attaches. Since Germany already has asked Washington for information as to the grounds on which the United States bases its request for a recall, it would appear that this fact had not been made public in Berlin up to the time of the filing of the dispatch.

It was understood tonight that Count von Bernstorff was of the personal opinion that the reply made by Secretary Lansing was satisfactory. Officials also apparently thought that it probably would satisfy the German government.

LANSING REPLIES TO BERLIN.

Gives Reasons for Asking for Recall of Boy-Ed and von Papen.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Secretary Lansing has communicated to Germany through Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, the reasons which caused the United States government to request the immediate withdrawal of Captain Carl Boy-Ed and Captain Franz von Papen, respectively naval and military attaches of the embassy here. In the communication, which is believed to have reached the Berlin foreign office today, Mr. Lansing is understood to have stated that the naval and military activities of the attaches constituted their principal offenses.

It is said that there was no discussion of facts relating to the relations for the State Department's request nor any disclosure of the department's information.

Whether Germany expected a discussion of the facts has not been made known. Officials are waiting with interest to see whether the Berlin foreign office will be satisfied with the stating of the broad, general reasons The opinion semed to prevail that Germany might, with the reasons before it, instruct the ambassador to send the attaches awhy without further delay. In some quarters, however, it was thought another communication might come from Berlin.

Secretary Lansing declined to comment upon the subject for publication today and the German embassy also was reticent.

President Wilson has fully approved Secretary Lansing's decision and, it was said authoritatively today, it will be adhered to, no matter what Germany does.

Investigation Continues.

The Department of Justice is still investigating reports that German agents were back of alleged plans for a counter revolution in Mexico, to be headed by General Huerta. Attorney General Gregory said today, however, that no new information on the subject had been called to his attention recently.

One reason why the American government will not furnish Germany with specific reasons for the request for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen is its determination to keep secret the sources of its information. Reports involving other men in this country are under investigation and, therefore, the government does not desire to disclose until it is ready to take further action.

PRESIDENT WILSON PROCLAIMS ADVANCED PAN-AMERICANISM

(Continued from Page One.)

ter it may come the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of natural development.

"We do more than that; we demand it also for others. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side of the sea and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freedom."

Need of Training for Defense.

From that point the President emphasized the need of a national training for defense in harmony with American ideals and institutions and then referred briefly to the plans outlined for the army and navy, which he urged Congress to sanction and put into effect "as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed."

Frequent demonstrations of approval greeted the President's declaration of the manifest duty of America to remain "studiously neutral" toward the warring nations abroad, his assertion of friendship for Mexico, his urgent recommendations for an increased merchant marine, the suggestion of legislation for furthering the interests of the people of the Philippines and Porto Rico and his recommendations for increasing government revenues.

But chief attention centered about the delineation of the plans for national defense, the proclamation of Pan-Americanism, and the virility of the President's attack upon Americans who, he said, had brought the good name of the government into contempt. He delivered his denunciation in crisp phrases and Congress seemed to hang on every word. Cheers rose from every part of the hall when he concluded it, and demonstration reached its climax when the President urged enactment of laws to purge the Nation of its internal peril.

"Poison of Disloyalty."

"There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit," he declared, "born under other flags, but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes, to strike at them and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. No Federal laws exist to meet this situation because such a thing would have seemed incredible in the past. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out.

"They are not many but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once."

(The full text of the President's address will be found on page eight.—News Editor).

Comment Generally Favorable.

There was rapt attention throughout and members generally commented favorably on the message. Republicans, however, and some Democrats opposed some of the President's suggestions for increasing revenues. His concluding suggestion relating to an inquiry into railroad laws was received with interest, and administration leaders already have undertaken to carry out the proposal.

"The transportation problem," the President declared, "is an extremely serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem."

Foreigners Keenly Interested.

Keen interest in the President's address was shown by the foreign representatives in the diplomatic galleries, where every embassy and legation was represented. All appeared pleased with the message, and the Latin-Americans expressed special gratification over the reference to Pan-Americanism.

"It was the clearest definition ever made of this country's Pan-American policy," said Eduardo Suarez Mujica, ambassador from Chile. Definitions of this policy and of the Monroe Doctrine have been made before, but these have not been clear, have been, in fact, a bit vague. Now the position of this country is made so clear that none need be in doubt."

Dr. Eusebio A. Morales, minister of Panama, said:

"The statement of President Wilson in reference to Pan-Americanism and its true meaning will find an enthusiastic response in the whole continent and will make stronger the ties of brotherhood which now unite the nations of America."

In the executive gallery as the President spoke was his fiancee, Mrs. Norman Galt. Her first appearance at the Capitol since announcement of the President's engagement, attracted marked attention from the crowds.

Only Business of the Day.

The address was practically the only business of the day in both Houses. Each adjourned until Friday to give time for completing the organization of working committees. In the brief time the Senate was in session, more than 1,500 bills and resolutions, were offered. Measures dealing with preparedness, prohibition, suffrage and prevention of sale of war munitions to belligerent nations predominated.

The House galleries were packed three hours before the time for President Wilson to deliver his address, and hundreds of disappointed ones who had failed to get the coveted tickets of admission lined the corridors of the Capitol and stood on the plaza outside to get a glimpse of the President as he passed in.

There were unusual arrangements to preserve order. Only those who had tickets of admission were permitted to go to the upper galleries and an elusive rumor of some sort of a woman suffragist demonstration brought out extra guards which sprinkled among the spectators and in the corridors through which the President had to pass.

MEETING OF PHYSICIANS

Officers Elected for Ensuing Year at Monthly Session of New Hanover Medical Society.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected at the regular monthly meeting of the New Hanover Medical Society in the office of the mayor in the city hall last night. There was a large attendance and the meeting was featured by an interesting and profitable symposium on the "peptic ulcer."

The officers elected are as follows:

President—Dr. C. P. Bolles.

Vice President—Dr. Ernest Bulluck.

Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. Geo. E. Bowdoin.

Delegate to State Medical Society—Dr. Ernest Bulluck; alternate, Dr. J. B. Cranmer.

Delegate to American Medical Association—Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt.

Dr. Arnold Stovall read the first study in the symposium, having for his subject, "Gastric Ulcers." Dr. R. H. Bellamy read a paper on the diagnosis of peptic ulcers and Dr. C. F. Strosnider read a paper on the treatment of ulcers. Dr. T. M. Green discussed the surbical treatment of peptic ulcers and Dr. Tate Moore discussed the diseases of the respiratory tract and their relation to these ulcers.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting in January will be pneumonia.

LITTLE FAVOR IN BERLIN

Press Treats Mission as Manifestation of American Eccentricity

Berlin, via London, Dec. 7—The German press treats the Ford peace mission only as a manifestation of American eccentricity. According to opinion here the mission will have but slight chance of exerting its efforts in Germany or other belligerent countries.

It would be possible, of course, for Germany to relax its regulations and permit the members of the Ford party to enter Germany without passports, but in view of the German knowledge that the mission comes without official inspiration, it is unlikely to do so, according to present indications.

SETTLERS FOR THE SOUTH

To be Placed by Southern Settlement and Development Organization

Richmond, Va., Dec. 7.—At a meeting of a special committee of the executive committee of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, held here today, with Chairman S. Davies Warfield, of Baltimore, presiding, it was decided that the officials of the organization, acting through the managers of state branches, will place in the Southern States proper settlers and all who wish to invest or locate in the Southern territory.

STEEL INTERESTS NOT WORRIED

Over President's Suggestion of Tax of 25 Cents a Ton

New York, Dec. 7.—The suggestion of President Wilson, in his annual message to Congress today, that pig iron and finished steel be taxed 25 cents a ton, does not appear to worry steel manufacturers here. They figure, it was stated in their behalf today, that even if the tax is enforced it will mean little as compared with present enormous profits.

REFEREE PENALIZES VARGA

Fritz Hanson Awarded Match After Hungarian Wrester Had Used Rough Tactics—Excitement.

The wrestling match in Woolvin Hall between Fritz Hanson, the local favorite, and Joe Varga, Hungarian light middleweight champion, was won by the former, according to the decision of Referee James Wade, who, after repeatedly warning Varga for rought tactics, disqualified the visitor. The decision met with the general approval of the crowd, many of whom thought he should have been penalized sooner. Varga won the first fall in 27 minutes. The wrestlers had been in the ring for the second fall only about five minutes when Vargo was ruled out by the referee.

The dcision was greeted with loud cheering by the fans. In rendering it, Referee Wade stated he had warned Varga repeatedly during the first fall, and also when he entered the ring for the second decision, as to his roughness. Just before the award was made the men fell out of the ring. Varga then attempted to hit Hanson. The referee asked the visitor whether he wanted to wrestle Hanson or to fight. The referee said Varga replied that he wanted to fight, whereupon Mr. Wade promptly ended the match by awarding it to Hanson.

Varga displayed a style of wrestling which was new to the fans here, as all previous affairs have been clean, sportsmanlike exhibitions. Last night's affair could hardly be termed the latter, as a swipe by Varga early in the match caused Hanson's nose to bleed freely. While Hanson confined his efforts for the most part to clean wrestling and had the better of the first fall until Varga pinned him with a head chancery and bar lock, at times the little Swede was compelled, in self-defense, to follow the tactics of the big Hungarian. At one stage Hanson picked up his antagonist, lifted him several feet from the floor and slammed him down, head first. Varga's face was about the first part of his body to hit the mat and thereafter his countenance had decorated eyes.

The match aroused intense feeling among the fans, the majority of whom seemed to be with Hanson in his effort to wrestle in a clean manner against the hammer and tongs tactics of his opponent. The decision of the referee, ending the match, seemed not to please Varga much. As the latter stepped toward Hanson, a policeman jumped into the ring and warned Varga not to pull off any funny stunts.

Varga's promoter jumped into the ring after the affair and challenged Hanson to a finished match. The fans loudly voiced their idea that they did not want Hanson to go up against Varga's style of wrestling.

The referee stated after the match that he would have disqualified Varga much sooner but for the fact that Hanson asked him to let it go on as long as possible. The owner of the hall, after Varga issued his challenge, stated he would not allow the visitor to wrestle there again with Hanson, on account of the style of wrestling displayed by the Hungarian.

It was finally suggested that both men post forfeits and that a committee of three men be appointed to decide in a possible second match as to any roughness, the first man to display unfair tactics to lose the amount. Varga left the hall within a few minutes after the match. No statement could be gotten from him as to another suggestion that Hanson pastpone his match with Bull Montana Friday night and let Varga fill the engagement instead. Montana is said to be a man about Varga's build and is also said to be a past master at roughing it. Hanson will probably wrestle either Varga or Montana Friday night. If the Varga-Hanson match is held it is announced that it will be according to the plan suggested.

Varga worked hard but as a scientific wrestler he was not considered by the fans present last night to be one whit better than the little Swede. Friends of Varga on the other hand claimed that he should not be condemned too harshly for his alleged rough work for which he was penalized in the match and while he went at it in hammer and tongs style that this is a part of the game.

Gas Heaters

Ready ANY MINUTE you need them, and ANY WHERE—Bed Room, Bath Room, Dining Room

Just strike a match and turn on the

GAS

ALL SIZES ALL PRICES

The Tide Water Power Co.

The Carolina Dining Room

Meals that satisfy. Only high class food served. Cheaper than keeping house. Phone 1897-J. no 17-we-su-tf (Advertisement).

More Saved Than First Thought.

It will be pleasing news to the people of Wilmington to know that there were more horses saved at the burning of the Kentucky Horse and Mule Stable on Dock street, between 16th and 17th, than was first thought. A number of the horses were taken from the stables and the fire fighters had a hard struggle to keep them from all getting back into their stalls. They thought they had only saved three, but it was found yesterday that they had saved five, and that two others had been hired out for the evening, and were consequently saved. Mr. Ward Lutes, secretary and treasurer and general manager of the company, was present and took part in the fight to save the live stock, and was puzzled yesterday to know how the report got out that he was out of the city.

Marguerite Courtot, Camera-Bred, Without Frills Or Fuss-

Scene from "WHEN APPEARANCES DECEIVE"

MARGUERITE COURTOT

Scene from "WHEN APPEARANCES DECEIVE."

FOR folks almost without exception there exists a certain charm about the men and women of the professional "world of make believe." The stage and everything connected with it has always been a subject of interest, and it is perhaps for the reason that so many gay things have been written about the theater that the term "theatrical" has in many minds become synonymous with "frothy" and "bizarre."

With this thought in mind one meets, with particular interest, the charming little Marguerite Courtot, who has been prominently before the public as a motion picture star for the past three or four years. It is an odd experience to have one's absolute convictions on any subject proved in error, but it is refreshing, too, to unexpectedly find something delightfully fresh and pleasing where the "theatrical" type is expected.

Miss Courtot is charming because she is the unexpected. She is interesting because she turns one's mind again to the ideal. Among motion picture favorites she is unusual in that she makes identically the same impression in real life that she does on the screen in "reel" life. Miss Courtot is just what one familiar with the history of her development would think it impossible for her to be.

The little actress was interviewed not long ago in a New York city motion picture studio, in which she is now busily engaged in making a series of photo plays which are to be released under the general title of "The Ventures of Marguerite," named for her, the star. There, amid all the accouterments of the craft that deal in fiction and romance for the entertainment of the public, she was just a sweet, wholesome little girl with a life story to tell that seemed most commonplace when she told it—a story of success achieved in the way that all real success is won—namely, by hard work—a story of contentment at hand because of continued hard work and the hope expressed that the future held for her, not the halo of a Bernhardt, but the simple reward of the continued good will of the admirers which she has already made.

Miss Courtot is called a sweet, wholesome "little girl" advisedly, for she is still in her teens, having been born in Saumit, N. J., Aug. 20, 1897. As her name suggests, she is of French descent, her father having been a naturalized American citizen, who came to this country from the vicinity of Paris many years before Marguerite was born. For the past ten years Marguerite and her elder sister, Juliette, have been the care of their mother, for the father died when Marguerite was nine years old.

After Marguerite had moved to Manhatt a with her mother and sister she at ded the New York public schools and for a time studied at a private school abroad. It was when she was but fifteen years of age and still attending public school that a New York city photographer, a friend of the Courtot family, insisted upon introducing the little lady and her mother to the Kalem Company, with which organization she soon after became identified and for whom she has worked continuously from that time to this.

Miss Courtot's story probably does not run up to form in that there is no record that the little girl had shown marvelous histrionic talent years before her opportunity arrived or had inherited the dramatic instinct from a long line of ancestors. It is unromantically true that the little girl who has done so well before the camera started with only an unusually beautiful face and a compelling personality to commend her. Indeed, she says that when she began posing she had but little enthusiasm for the work.

Miss Courtot's first big picture was "The Octoroon," made in the south a couple of years ago and well received throughout the country. More recently she scored a notable success in "The Barefoot Boy." A picture in which she made one of her earliest appearances, though in a minor role, was "Rube Marquard Wins," a baseball story devised to exploit the well known baseball twirler when he was in the heyday of his success.

The new series of pictures in which Miss Courtot is appearing will perhaps afford the little actress her greatest opportunities, inasmuch as the stories have not only been written for the star, but have been suggested largely oy Miss Courtot's unusual personality. "The Ventures of Marguerite," according to the outline given, are intended to picture experiences which befall a typical American girl who has been left a fortune and sets out to "earn" at least a share of it by alleviating misery and suffering wherever she can find it in places not commonly uncovered by the agents of organized charity. Miss Courtot's producing company thinks she has exceptional claims to being the "typical American girl."

What will probably prove most interesting to Marguerite's admirers—who, by the way, keep her secretary busy answering letters of praise—is the simple, unostentatious life she leads. At present the Courtot family has an apartment in Woodside, N. J., not far from the splendid modern studios in which Marguerite does a great deal of her work. Every morning, practically without exception, the little screen star is "at business" not later than 9:30 o'clock. If not called to one of the studios at this early hour she is shopping in New York with her mother, her sister or a dressmaker, for no small part of Miss Courtot's job is to keep herself supplied with the kind of clothes her various pictures call for. This dressmaking, indeed, though strenuous, may be said to be one of Marguerite's recreations, for she personally designs almost every garment she wears and oftentimes supervises its making. The little star's day before the camera rarely ends before 5:30 p. m. "My evenings," she said, "I usually spend either at home with some of my girl friends or at a little motion picture theater near the house, where I get a great deal of enjoyment out of seeing myself and others on the screen."

As has already been told, much of Miss Courtot's success has sprung from her reputation as a beauty. Some years ago she was awarded a prize in a competition instituted by one of the big New York daily papers to prove that American girls were more comely than their European sisters. Quite recently, too, she received another award in a contest conducted by the Ansco company, manufacturers of cameras and photographic supplies, and at the present time one of her portraits is on exhibition at the Panama-Pacific exposition as one of thirty-nine pictures chosen after a country wide search to discover the prize beauties of the United States.

What the future has in store for this little girl who has already so endeared herself to photo play fans throughout the world no one can prophesy. It is gratifying to know, however, that she holds herself much more cheaply than do her friends. She says that she enjoys her work and that each succeeding day before the camera is becoming more interesting. Modestly she expresses her great satisfaction that she has been made the instrument by which so many thousands of people are daily being entertained in the photo play theaters, and she is not counting the days until she can desert the screen for the spoken drama.

Lap-Robes & Rain Coats

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months, $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

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THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

DECEMBER , 1915.

TOP O' THE MORNING

Idleness is a vicious ignorance and those who do the most are wisest.
—HAROLD BELL WRIGHT.

War seems to be making a Mesopotamia also.

At this session of Congress its actions will count more than its acts.

Do your Christmas shopping as early as you can get your Christmas money.

"Keep your powder dry" is another saying which reminds us that preparedness is wise.

Hand over the change early and they'll do their shopping early enough to do more of it later.

Congress is now in session and two different groups will engage in arguments to convince each other that there isn't but one way to settle a question.

"The boy stood on the burning deck whence all about him had fled," but it doesn't sound like what a boy would do when the balance of the crowd was getting away.

The boys and girls are beginning to love to be good and they are proving it by going to Sunday school and deporting themselves in an admirable and conspicuous manner.

Some people listen to you in silence but it is probably because they don't want to take the trouble to remind you that you have a wonderful faculty for exaggeration and falsification.

We have always had an idea that sooner or later Turkey would be wiped off the map, but it must be admitted that the bloody Turks obstinately refuse to yield to the inevitable till they have to.

Our idea of a draw is what happens when two little old wizen-faced men have an argument under the mistaken idea that either's opinion could be changed any more than a leopard could be induced to change its spots.

Enemies always attack us at our weak points instead of being foolish enough to overlook them. The best way for us to treat such enemies is to pick out their weak points and make them wish we hadn't thought of that.

They call Mr. Ford's peace voyage a "wild goose chase," but those who are on it and don't have to pay a thing on it don't care what it is called. We are liable at any time to be perfectly willing to go on a personally conducted wild goose chase.

The Married Men's Union will have to meet down town every night to approve what Congress is doing. The times are perilous and every patriot is expected to get permission to come down town on duty instead of remaining at home on duty.

The Arabs proved treacherous to the Allies at Bagdad. The Arabs had a good opportunity to prove that they could be trusted but their treachery shows that they have never once failed to live up to their reputation for doing violence to all the confidence ever placed in them.

"This is a day big with the fate of the Nation!" It is also a day when congressmen are gonna swell up, meet fate with a bold front and save the Nation. We hope the Democrats will save it from the Republicans. In order to show that partisanship will not be tolerated among friends, the Republicans should be given a chance to help save the Nation from alien invasion.

Red Springs citizens interested in a proposition to establish a cotton mill there will have an adjourned meeting tomorrow to take the matter up in earnest. A meeting of citizens was held last week to consider the matter and deep interest was manifested in the proposed enterprise. Mr. H. W. Townsend presided and several addressed the meeting in favor of taking the necessary steps to start Red Springs on an industrial career.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Probably the seriousness of the times may make it appear so, but President Wilson's address to Congress in joint session yesterday impressed us as a state deliverance that will go down in history as one of the greatest since the foundation of the American Union. As a document it is not lengthy, but in the discussion of every subject there is a power of expression and timely reassertion of fundamental principles that must deeply impress Americans today and will impress Americans for all time. Future generations will study and ponder and remember the President's words and his incidental analysis of the American ideal of government.

The President's address is striking in the fact that he did not introduce it with this country's necessity for military and naval preparedness. Whether purposely or not, he did not feature it, and, therefore, his address was shorn of the least taint of militarism. On the contrary, he first addressed himself to the relations of the United States with the nations of the world, and specially he pointed out that so far as the Americas are concerned, the Monroe doctrine has imparted to it a new and stronger meaning in Pan-Americanism. If Americans will but think, they can but be gratified that the statesmanship of both the United States and the other Amercan countries, and possibly world conditions today, has brought about a closer union of all the Americas and a better Latin American understanding of this country's relations to each and all of them.

Indeed, in his brief reference to his Mexican policy he did not claim that it would result to the benefit of the Mexican people, but he cited the Virginia Bill of Rights to show that the had but followed the fundamental idea of free Americans as to the rights of people to govern themselves, according to their own idea of securing the greatest good and happiness for themselves as they see it—not as the American Republic sees it for them or possibly may force them to see it. Americans who believe in the Bill of Rights are bound to admit that the President gives all the reason necessary for his policy of "watchful waiting" towards a neighboring republic whose people alone are responsible for the kind of government they need for their own nationalism and happiness. Fortunately his Mexican policy is a reaffirmation of our own ideas of government, and therefore the South Americans now better understand the real attitude of the United States toward them. Any other policy would be a departure from America's own declaration of rights.

The President did not go out of his way to urge upon Congress the duty of military and naval preparedness for this country. He made it no special order and he did not rank it first, but in a powerful way he points out at length the necessity and the duty of the hour for Congress and the American people. He emphasizes impressively the wisdom of such preparedness as would assure national safety, "should the occasion arise." He emphasized the fact that it is a question of our country's independence—"the preparation of a Nation to make sure of her security."

The President outlined and detailed the army and navy programme which Congress is asked to authorize. There is nothing hysterical or frantic in his urging, but the clearest, calmest logic possible for the earnest consideration of a people who seek to assure their safety as a nation. We do not see how Congress or any great number of the American people can get around this matter as the President has laid it before Congress for action.

The Star publishes the President's address on another page and it is worthy of serious perusal.

DO NOT THIRST FOR WAR

During all the discussion of the necessity for military and naval preparedness, many people have been disposed not to regard army and navy men as good witnesses, the disposition being rather to regard them more as jingoes than as experts knowing the needs of the country. That is a mistaken idea, as we have known all along, for if the officers of our defense establishment can not tell the country what it needs along that line, nobody in America can.

We are more convinced than ever of the technical value of the experience and opinion of our military and naval officers, and we regard it as absolutely necessary for any thing like a comprehensive idea of the situation. Especially is that so since Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske has written an article for the North American Review, logically disillusioning the minds of some as to their idea that officers naturally thirst for war, and are not to be depended upon for sound advice as to the navy or the army. We reproduce here a part of what Rear Admiral Fiske says, and we are sure that thoughtful people will agree with him:

"It may be well to try and dispel the illusion that army and navy officers are eager for war, in order that they may get promotion. This idea has been exploited by people opposed to the development of the army and navy and has been received with so much credulity that it seriously handicaps the endeavors of officers to get an unbiased hearing. But surely the foolishness of such an idea would promptly disappear from the brain of anyone if he would remind himself that simply because a man joins the army or navy he does not cease to be a human being with the same emotions of fear as other men, the same sensitiveness to pain, the same dread of death, and the same horror of leaving his family unsupported after his death. It is true that men in armies and navies are educated to dare death if need be; but the present writer has been through two wars, has been well acquainted with army and navy officers for 45 years and knows positively that, barring exceptions, they do not desire war at all."

The foregoing ought to remind people that naval and military commanders have no earthly reason to be jingoes. They would have to do the fighting and the dying, hence war for them is more serious than it is for anybody else. The men who have the brunt of war to bear are the ones who have the least reason for their country to rush into war and plunge them into an awful vortex from which escape is hardly possible and the glory is negligible.

Men face a stern duty when they go to war and those who realize its meaning to them make the sacrifice for their country and not to gratify any human desire imaginable. It is well to understand the truth as Rear Admiral Fiske truly presents it.

PROSPECTS FOR PEACE

London and Paris and Petrograd and Rome tell us that there is no thought of peace among the Allies till German imperialism is crushed and Prussia militarism is destroyed off the face of the earth. The London cablegram in yesterday's Star warns us that peace talk finds no echo there. London says it all emanates from the Vatican, Switzerland, Scandinavia, and socialistic talk in the German Reichstag, but at best, all of us know that these peace rumors cannot be regarded in the nature of serious peace propositions.

In the secret consistory at Rome on Monday, the Pope only expressed the world's wish for peace, but most of his solemn words were pessimistic as to the prospects for peace. He did not even regard the prospects for peace at all hopeful, for he declared that "notwithstanding that we have tried every means that might hasten peace, or allay discord, nevertheless the fatal war still grows in fury by land and sea and threatens unfortunate Armenia with extreme ruin." That about accords with the official anti-peace deliverances from the powerful Entente Allies.

Neither is peace talk seriously taken in Berlin or Vienna, as shown by the interview with General von Hindenburg cabled to American newspapers from Vienna via London on Monday night. The Teutonic field marshal saw no early prospects for peace and there was significance in these words of his: "At present the enemy won't make peace. They are not yet wounded enough. We must, therefore, keep it up further." He expressed confidence in the ability of the Central Powers to keep it up.

Summing it all up, therefore, there is no sign that any of the belligerents want peace. The Central Powers are satisfied that they will conquer, but the Allies are not yet satisfied till they exhaust every effort to win the victory. Both sides have strong and reasonable hopes of being the victors and it shows that they are prepared and willing and determined to fight on indefinitely. However, the inevitable day of exhaustion will come, and then the bravado and bragadocio of the present among all the warring nations will give way to willingness to make peace on most any reasonable terms.

Meanwhile Mr. Henry Ford's peace party is on the deep blue sea, bound for Europe, and the Hon. William Jennings Bryan is at Washington appealing to President Wilson to renew his offer of mediation and the Nebraskan is there urging Congress to act at once in assuring the President of its readiness to support him in any effort he may see fit to make to hasten restoration of peace.

Colonel Bryan believes that it is a propitious time to offer mediation again, but while he gives expression to such a hopeful view, there comes from the Pope a despairing view, while all the warring powers give the world to understand that they want victory instead of peace. Therefore, prospects for peace are gloomy.

FAIR-MINDED WHEN IT SUITS US.

"We are a fair-minded people," declares Colonel Bryan. That is what the Colonel and all of us think, but we ought not to strain ourselves thinking it. As a matter of fact, this is a nation of live wires and whenever they cross or come into contact there is a sparkle and a flash. Beginning at the cross roads and winding up in the greatest cities in the land, there are more severe critics and controversialists in this country than can be found anywhere else on the earth. We agree to disagree with every one of each other on religion, politics, preparedness, and other problems that we settle in about the same way that we settle with a snake.

When we take up grave problems for discussion, and especially national problems that we want to settle right, we display our fair-mindedness by accusing each other of furtive motives and base purposes, sapheadedness, rascality, conspiracy, and all the different varieties of piracy on land. When Colonel Bryan first reached out to stroke the neck of the dove of peace his fair-minded compatriots made remarks as if they believed he were a hawk and showed it in his face. In turn, when "national preparedness" was sprung for calm consideration, Colonel Bryan himself displayed his fair-mindedness by declaring that the jingoes and munitions trusts were at the bottom of the whole thing.

When we begin to go after each other in an unfair minded way, it's awful. Colonel Bryan and the balance of us will please note that we never give each other credit on account for having honest convictions unless they are all exactly the same as ours.

We spring a joke on ourselves by what we think about being fair-minded. What we really mean to think of ourselves is that we are open-minded—open to conviction—but when we get through convicting each other, we know we have been in a fight—a regular pitched battle of fair-mindedness. The reason is that we are in the academic state and indulge in more accusations than arguments.

In all seriousness, men to all sides of a controversy ought to give each other credit for sincerity and honesty so public questions can be settled on their merits. Nevertheless, this is a thinking nation and it is a mentally alert people who have their view on all the questions that are sprung. We certainly get all the attrition necessary to make the sparks fly.

At the same time, we are fair-minded when it suits us.

THE TAXATION MATTER

To the Editor of The Star:

Mr. John D. Bellamy, in his statement before the County Commissioners on yesterday, criticising amount of taxes listed and paid by several business interests in the city, among whom he mentioned the Corbett Company $500.

This statement is incorrect and misleading. The Corbett Company is paying on a valuation of fifty thousand dollars and last year they paid in taxes, State, county and city, $1,700.00.

THE CORBETT COMPANY,
By M. J. Corbett.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 7.

HOW TO WIN

From the annual report of the Greenville, S. C., chamber of commerce, Greenville, S. C., of which Capt. W. F. Robertson, formerly of Wilmington, is secretary, the following is copied:

'Early to bed, early to rise, cut the weeds and swat the flies.
Don't drink booze nor deceive your wives,
Pay your debts and advertise,
Buy from men who have enterprise,
Keep your mouth shut but open your eyes,
And you'll be healthy, wealthy and wise."

CURRENT COMMENT.

Railroads as widely apart in traffic conditions as the New Haven and Southern Pacific have lately made complaint of the inroads of the automobile on their passenger business. The automobile is also mentioned among the reasons why the railroads of this State should raise their passenger fares to a uniform rate of 2 1-2 cents a mile. If the New York roads want to turn over more of their passenger business to the automobile, we cannot think of a more effective way to go about it than to raise fares. Nobody has ever bought an automobile to save on railroad fares at the 2-cent rate, and nobody perhaps will buy a motor car to save on such fares at the higher rates now in force on the New Haven and proposed for the New York roads. But persons in possession of cars for other or pleasure purposes will divert them more and more to necessary travel over such distances as prevail between the centers of population hereabouts as railroad rates reach or pass the point which will pay the running costs of the automobile. The New Haven rates have probably passed that point already. Those proposed for this State outside the commutation districts are higher than the New Haven's. The automobile as a recreation vehicle is more a feeder for the railroads. But at such rates it promises to become a formidable business competitor.—New York World.

Changes in the pastorates of the Methodist churches of Raleigh are matters of interest not alone to the Methodists, but to the whole people of this city. So there is ever keen interest when Conference meets to know how Raleigh has fared. This year Raleigh loses men for whom it has high regard, and gains men whose careers have been such as to give them high place in Methodism and life. Some of the ministers of the past year are retained as pastors of Raleigh Methodist churches, the Conference appointments being such as to promise a year of diligent work on behalf of the Master. Rev. J. C. Wooten is taken from the pastorate of Edenton Street church and is made the presiding elder of the Durham district. This is the first time he has been a presiding elder. In the two years he has been here he has added to his reputation as pastor and pulpiter. He is succeeded by Rev. M. Bradshaw, who comes from the Methodist church at Wilson where he has served for four years. He holds a close place in the hearts of the people of Wilson who have deep regret that the rules of the church cause the change. Mr. Bradshaw is a graduate of Trinity College and was educated for a lawyer. Entering the ministry he has won high place both as pastor and preacher in some thirty years in the service. He has filled many pastorates, one of those men whom the people generally hold for the four years allowed by the church. He is held as one of the strongest preachers of the Conference, able and eloquent, a man of fine spirit, modest in a marked degree, yet of the strongest sort of convictions. Raleigh is fortunate in that he comes to Edenton Street Methodist church. Rev. M. T. Plyler, for two years presiding elder of the Raleigh district, in which he has served with zeal and fidelity, goes to Wilmington as the pastor of Grace church. That church will find in him a man who will advance its power and influence. He is succeeded by Rev. J. E. Underwood, D. D., one of the leading members of the Conference, having occupied pulpits in places of importance, as well as having been presiding elder in most of the districts. He comes to the Raleigh district from the Newbern district, his reputation for solid and substantial work, for real service, being such as to predict a year of activity in this district.—Raleigh News and Observer.

IS YOUR COMB FULL OF FALLEN HAIR?

What to Do When Hair Comes Out.

Loose hairs in your comb and brush is Nature's way of waving a red flag in your face to tell you that your hair and scalp are losing vitality and that it is time you did something for them.

Don't disregard the warning. A little attention now may mean long, thick, luxuriant hair for you for years to come. A little further neglect and thin, dry, dull, lifeless, brittle hair and finally baldness may result. To vitalize the scalp 'til it tingles with vibrant energy—to make every hair on your head healthy—get a package of Parisian Sage from R. R. Bellamy or any good druggist in town and rub a little right into your scalp with the finger tips.

Parisian Sage acts directly on the entire cell life of the hair—from root to tip—helping healthy growth and stimulating a beautiful, glossy texture and glorious luxuriance. Notice how quickly your hair stops coming out on brush and comb—how it is easier to handle and dress and how all signs of itching or dandruff quickly disappear. It is not expensive.

The Welcome of The Toys Is For Young and Old

Everybody Loves Toys! — Grey-Head as well as Curly-Head; Old, as well as Young; and it does seem that the Toys love everybody.

Santa Claus, himself, is here! Let everybody come and see them. Yes, 'tis a wonderful showing. The larger Toys, such as Automobiles, complete, with electric lights and horns; a marvellous Toy. Irish Mails, Express Wagons, Tricycles, Velocipedes, Baby Carriages, Writing Desks, Baseballs, Drums, Doll Houses, Pianos, Furniture, China Tea Sets, Aluminum Tea Sets, Shot Guns, Air Rifles, Pistols, Cook Stoves, Ranges, Brass Beds.

Dolls, Character Dolls, 50c, $1.00, $1.50 and up to $6.50, really a wonderful assortment.

Jointed Dolls, Bisque head, real human hair, beautiful curls, 98c, to $7.50, also Jointed Dolls, 25c and 50c, all splendid values.

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Rocking Horses at $3.50, $5.00 and $7.50.

Christmas Gifts in Cut Glass, China Ware, Fancy Box Paper, Silk Hosiery, Neckwear.

Furs make acceptable gifts. We are showing a splendid assortment of black Furs and Neck Pieces to match, also Velvet Muffs in odd shapes to match the Velvet Coats.

Silk Waists for Christmas Gifts are most appreciated.

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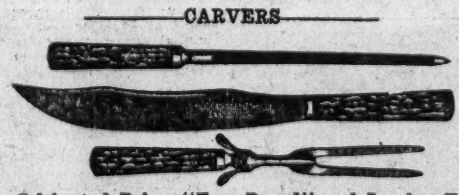

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PREPAREDNESS OF THE NATION IS DISCUSSED

National Security League Secretary Makes Address.

Local Branch is Organized at Meeting Held in Chamber of Commerce. Much Interest is Manifested—Officers.

Mr. William B. Brewster, field secretary of the National Security League, made an address on "Preparedness" before a small number of Wilmington citizens in the Chamber of Commerce last night and this was followed by an interesting discussion in which all present took part. That this question is one in which the people are vitally interested was shown by the evident desire on the part of those present to learn just what is involved in the programme that President Wilson advocates.

"I don't care who's got the biggest navy or who has the smallest, I am in favor of President Wilson's plan, if he wants it," declared J. O. Carr, Esq., near the close of the meeting, and this brought forth loud applause. This was the sentiment of those present evidently. Mr. Carr pointed out that he had given little time to the study of the question, but he felt sure that President Wilson with his intimate knowledge of the situation knew best what is needed.

Mr. L. E. Hall, president of the Chamber of Commerce, presided at the meeting and introduced the speaker. He stated that while the meeting was being held in the Chamber of Commerce that this body did not by this action endorse the movement but as the question is one of vital interest, he felt sure that everyone present would welcome the opportunity to hear it discussed by a man who had given it special study.

It was decided to organize a local branch of the National Security League and a temporary organization was effected with the following officers: President, Capt. E. P. Bailey; secretary, Mr. J. B. Lynch; treasurer, Mr. J. F. Roache.

C. C. Loughlin, Esq., who has been interested in the question from the inception of the movement, discussed the need of preparedness at some length and incidentally pointed out the many advantages that Wilmington offers for the training camp for business and professional men which it is proposed to establish in North Carolina.

Capt. E. P. Bailey pointed out a number of instances showing how the country is unprepared for war. Col. C. H. White wanted to know if the claims made by Congressman Kitchin that this country now has the second largest navy in the world. Mr. Brewster quoted from Admiral Fisk to show that it is really fourth, if that, and stated that in his opinion he is a higher authority than Admiral Fletcher, whom Congressman Kitchin quoted.

Mr. R. A. Parsley stated that while he had never been a Kitchin man that the reading of the recent letter sent out by Congressman Kitchin had impressed him very much and he had come to the conclusion that either he or the experts were not stating the facts. He had come to the meeting to get information, he stated.

Mr. Brewster stated that he had been traveling for the past five months in his present capacity and everywhere he had found the greatest apathy about the matter and he was not surprised that there was not a large crowd present to hear him in Wilmington.

Mr. Loughlin told Mr. Brewster that he thought that it was rather an inertia of feeling than one of lack of interest. Mr. Carr said he felt sure that the people of the country are deeply interested in the matter. Mr. E. C. Holt pointed out that an adequate navy is one of the country's biggest needs. He thought that there is no more important question before the people today.

Mr. Brewster in the course of his address, which went at length into the needs for defense, spoke in part as follows:

"A strong navy is a convincing argument in an international debate. Our standing army is mostly standing. What we need is a larger mobile army. We had better make it our business to provide adequate defense or we may not have any business to defend. The ocean is no longer a barrier but a highway between the nations. Troops can more readily be transported by water than by rail. When democracy became American sovereignty, we threw off our swaddling clothes and joined the sisterhood of nations. Patriotism is virile, not timid. Fear God and keep your powder dry. Peace is secured and perpetuated through preparedness. The nation which produced a Washington, a Lincoln, and a Grant must not permit militarism to triumph. The citizen soldier, drilled, trained, officered and equipped is our safeguard. We love peace; therefore we must throw about our strong arms of defense. We deplore war but abhor dishonorable peace. We do not deal with idealized conception of what a man should be but with man as he is—the Prince of Peace crucified.

"The pacifists forget that man has changed very little since he left the Divine laboratory. The pacifists would muffle the voice of Patriotism with soft speech when strong action is needed. Patriotism does not necessarily spell Pacifism—for sometimes it must fight for the object of its devotion—the nation. We must back up pretense with defense. The righteousness of a cause may demand strong measures to insure its ultimate triumph. Our militia is only a nucleus. Bravery avails nothing unaided by weapons of defense when bandits poke guns in your face. The army can grow only as fast as officers are created—and they are not produced between sunrise and sunset. The world's respect for a nation is inspired by the ability of that nation to enforce its foreign policies. Our foreign policies are only as strong as our ability to enforce them. Our security is only as strong as our defense is strong. The greater our ability to defend ourselves—the less liable we are to be called upon to do so. Authority implies power. Dignity rests on security. Weakness invites attack. National unpreparedness is criminal negligence. To provide for the common defense is a constitutional duty imposed on every able-bodied male citizen, but through patriotism this duty is transformed into a privilege.

"Treaties have been swept away in the mad rush by the rising tide of human passion. You cannot operate a government by advice or persuasion. Laws must be enforced. When diplomacy fails nations resort to the arbitrament of arms. Peace on earth has

(Continued on Page Ten)

PLANS FOR CHRISTMAS RUSH

Some Helpful Suggestions Given For Packing, Wrapping and Addressing Express Packages.

With the approach of the Christmas season and the attendant increase in the demand for all transportation facilities, the Southern Express Company is putting forward unique and unusual efforts which will insure to its patrons the fullest benefits of the express service, in the event the shipping suggestions, given out by this company, are put into execution.

It is evident that the express business this season will be unusually heavy and extra forces are being employed and trained, already, so that the proper efficiency may be attained before the height of the Christmas shipping is reached, and in this way the full benefits of the service secured throughout the rush.

Local Agent J. W. Smith, of the Southern Express Company, has already set in motion the plans whereby the facilities of his office will be enlarged and improved, so that the local patrons will secure every possible advantage of the increased service which is being offered.

At the Christmas season thousands of shippers use the express service who do not use it at any other time of the year, and in order that all may secure the safe and prompt transportation and delivery of their Christmas remembrances, the following important suggestions in connection with the packing, addressing and shipping of these remembrances have been compiled and if followed, will materially assist in attaining the best service possible.

1. The address of all shipments should be plainly written with ink or crayon; never use lead pencil. The address should be marked on the shipment. The use of tags should be avoided whenever possible.

2. The local address of the consignee should always be shown, as the absence of the local address may result in delay in delivery.

3. The shipper's name and address should be placed on every shipment, so that prompt notice can be furnished in case of non-delivery.

4. All shipments should be packed with sufficient care to withstand the ordinary wear and tear of transportation. Packages should be wrapped in heavy paper, and tied with strong cord. Glass and similar fragile articles should be enclosed in strong wooden boxes, or the paper cartoons used in the transportation of such shipments. Never enclose such articles in packages wrapped with paper. Special labels reading "Glass" or "Fragile" will be furnished, upon request, by the Express Company.

5. Always correctly describe contents of each shipments and the value thereof; the contents and value are elements in determining the charge. Special rates are provided for shipments of foods, and such packages should be marked "Perishable."

6. Money, jewelry and other articles of unusual value should not be packed with ordinary merchandise. Such articles should be in separate packages, sealed, so that they can be handled in the Special Department the Express Company maintains for transporting such shipments.

7. Ship early, and thus avoid congestion. Do not delay forwarding Christmas shipments until the last moment.

In addition, the Southern Express Company is furnishing, for the convenience and use of its patrons, very attractive labels printed in colors, conveying the Holiday spirit, which, when used, add greatly to the appearance of the shipment. If desired the Company will also supply stickers, reading, "Do not open until Christmas," so that shipments may be made as far in advance of Christmas day as desired, and at the same time the secret be kept secure.

In addition to the receipt, which is always issued to the shippers, the Express Company will also furnish, on request, an attractive Christmas post card, which may be mailed by the shipper, advising the one to whom the shipment has been sent that it has been forwarded, by express, and will arrive shortly.

WAS IT A BEAR?

Mr. Eason, of Smith's Creek, Has Unusual Experience While Hunting.

From residents around Moore's brickyard and the warehouse of the Standard Supply Co., just beyond Smith's Creek bridge, on the Castle Haynes road, comes an interesting story of the disappearance of two bird dogs belonging to Mr. Eason, a storekeeper in that vicinity, Saturday afternoon, the disappearance of the dogs probably disclosing the habitat of a bear in the swamps on the creek in that vicinity.

According to the story, Mr. Eason went hunting in a swamp near his home and down on the creek late Saturday afternoon, taking with him two bird dogs. Night came on and the dogs did not come in, so Mr. Eason went home, thinking the animals would come home later. Sunday morning they had not made their appearance so he and a friend took a stroll over the route covered by him in the afternoon before and soon came upon the mangled remains of his two dogs, a part of the carcass of each evidently having been devoured by some manner of wild beast. No other theory would explain the strange disappearance of the dogs and the later finding of their mangled remains. Those who have heard the circumstances think that a bear has his hiding place in some of the swomps around there and perhaps within the next few weeks he may prove game worthy of some Nimrod's faithful army piece.

The location is less than a mile from the corporate limits of the city and not since the appearance of the "Santer" in the city proper several years ago have stories been so prevalent about the presence of this strange beast.

FUNERAL OF MR. MATTHEWS.

Body Having Been Held Out Since Last Thursday Laid to Rest.

The funeral of Mr. Amos Matthews, whose death occurred as a result of asphyxiation by gas Thursday of last week, having been delayed on account of the current comments regarding the possibility of his coming back to life, was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the late residence, No. 1103 South Front street, by Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor of Southside Baptist church. Burial was in Oak Grove cemetery.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. R. F. Coleman, J. W. Orrell, R. C. Dew, Bert Kite, L. C. Williams and W. B. Boykin.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed for record yesterday: Louis T. Moore to J. Irving Bear, for $100 and other considerations, lot at Carolina Court; Sol Sternberger to Laura Hudson, for $100 and other consideration, lot on south side of Fanning street, 66 feet west of Wood, 31 1-2 by 66 feet in size.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED BY THE COMMISSIONERS

Chairman W. A. McGirt To Continue in Office

New Hanover Board Effects Organization for Ensuing Year—Jurors Drawn for Next Court—Routine Matters.

Chairman W. A. McGirt and the other officers under the jurisdiction of the New Hanover Board of Commissioners were re-elected for the ensuing year at an adjourned meeting of this board yesterday afternoon. Jurors for the January term of Superior Court for the trial of criminal case were drawn and a number of other routine matters received attention. The board adjourned to meet again next Monday afternoon.

All the members of the board with the exception of Commissioner Yopp attended the meeting. The meeting was called primarily for the purpose of re-organizing. Commissioner Willard called attention to the need of a re-organization of the management for the county home and the county work house, the two institutions being in close proximity to each other. Mr. Rivenbark has charge of the workhouse while Mr. Rasberry is superintendent of the county home. Mrs. Rasberry assists in the management of the home and Commissioner Willard pointed out that if women prisoners were kept at the workhouse, it would be necessary to have a woman to look after their welfare. Commissioners Moore, Willard and Kerr were appointed as a committee to make an investigation and report at the next meeting.

Chairman McGirt was unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year at a salary of $1,200 for the year. Mr. W. A. Williams was re-elected as clerk at a salary of $1,700 and Kenan & Stacy were re-elected county attorneys at a salary of $900. Mr. R. A. Burnett, whose term as county road superintendent does not expire until January 1st, was re-elected at a salary of $1,500. Mr. Ed George was re-elected janitor for the Court House at a salary of $780 and Mr. S. C. Winner was re-elected as clock keeper for the Court House at a salary of $60. Mr. J. B. Hewlett was re-elected as fish inspector and Mr. H. R. Aiken as standard keeper.

Mr. Leon L. Motte, of Burgaw, was elected as court stenographer at the meeting on Monday afternoon at a salary of $125 a month. He is to assit Auditor Orrell in his office and to take the place of a clerk now employed in that office.

The jurors drawn for the criminal term of Superior Court which convenes January 17th, were drawn as follows: John H. Rehder, Whitman F. Stubbs, W. E. King, H. M. Chase, Richard F. Warren, William Flanagan, C. A. Hargrove, T. J. Baird, William Willson, William J. Southerland, W. G. Fergus, T. S. Lewis, J. D. Hawkins, G. W. Williams, M. R. Brown, E. L. Avery, J. H. McKinnie, R. A. Parsley, Martin Schnibben, W. A. Casteen, D. H. Barnett, D. N. Calhoun, Isaac Durham, C. O. McNair, Norwood Huske, Jr., Joe Cottle, G. W. MacMillan, C. B. Bellois, J. E. Hearn, T. E. Sprunt, C. H. Sutton, R. J. Padrick, Paul C. Lee, A. W. Taylor, H. C. Knowles and T. B. Walker.

Mr. J. A. Orrell, county auditor and treasurer, was authorized to renew a note for $10,000 for a term of six months, the interest rate to be 4 1-2 per cent. This money was borrowed for the road fund.

Maj. W. N. Harriss, clerk of the Superior Court, submitted his annual report of the moneys paid over by him during the year to the County Treasurer, the total being $12,516.99, of which $7,025.29 was from Superior Court and $5,491.70 from the Recorder's court.

Capt. W. H. Northrop, Jr., deputy clerk of Superior Court, submitted his annual report of the Recorder's court which showed that 1,741 cases were tried in this court.

The Southern Bell Telephone Company was given permission to install a public telephone booth in the Court House.

HORST TRADERS' CONVENTION

Big Time in Anticipation at Shallotte Third Week in December

Mr. J. A. Terrell, editor of the Brunswick Eagle, was in the city yesterday and says that the people of Shallotte are arranging for a big crowd there the third week in December, which will be the occasion of the Horse Traders' Tournament. It is hoped to have people from Brunswick, Horry, Columbus, Bladen, Pender and New Hanover counties and there will be camping grounds in plenty for all traders and others who will come on this occasion. It will be something new and novel in this part of the country and not only are horse traders invited, but automobile owners who want to buy, sell or trade will have something especialy attractive for them in the gathering of owners from all parts of the country.

Tuesday the feature of the gathering will be on old-time barbecue; Wednesday, an oyster roast; Thursday, a fish fry and Friday, a fox chase behind a pack of 20 hounds. A committee is in charge of the arrangements and a great time is expected.

NAT GOODWIN COMING

The Much Married and Famous Stage Actor Will Be at Academy Here

Nat Goodwin, one of America's most distinguished actors, and one who has been married five times, although yet a young man and several of his wives holding prominent places on the American and European stage, will be seen at the Academy of Music here Wednesday, December 22nd.

It has been a number of years since this famous actor has been to Wilmington and it is most likely that there will be a packed house on the 22nd.

Goodwin is starring in "Never Say Die" this year and this is considered one of the greatest successes he has yet had.

FUNERAL OF MR. M'DANIEL

Remains Taken to Newbern Yesterday For Interment.

The funeral and burial of Mr. A. J. McDaniel, whose death occurred Sunday evening at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William Ek, No. 317 Chestnut street, was conducted yesterday at Newbern.

The body was sent on the morning train from Wilmington. The pallbearers to the train were: Messrs. W. W. Kuck, R. F. Warren, George F. Leftwich and Councilman B. A. Merritt.

JACK WILLIAMS GETS A YEAR

His Wife and Daughters Facing Four Months Each—Vagrancy Cases Continued toThursday.

Jack Williams, colored, was sentenced yesterday in Recorder's court to 12 months on the county roads for selling liquor, while his wife and two duaghters are each put on probation for a year, the sentences in case they violate this law, being four months on the farm. His wife's name is Jane, and his daughters are named Rosa and Lou. They were sent over with several others from Justice Harriss' court. The vagrancy cases were nearly all postponed until tomorrow.

"Hog Bear," alias Charlie Williams, colored, who was charged with vagrancy and attempting housebreaking, was discharged, there being insufficient evidence against him. The case against Ben Williams, colored, charging him with an assault on a female and non-support was left open. The case against R. R. Brown, colored, for reckless driving, was continued to Tuesday, December 14th.

Mr. Eugene Allen paid costs for riding a bicycle without a light. Mr. Henry Williams, who was sent over from Harriss' court some time ago on charge of gambling, was found guilty and taxed with one half the costs.

The long list of negroes charged with vagrancy, robbery, etc., were disposed of as follows: Nathaniel Ballard charged with robbery, continued to Thursday, in jail in default of $200 bond, also charged with vagrancy, conspiracy, highway robbery and assault with a deadly weapon, all of which cases will be heard tomorrow; Adolph Herring and Jake Coleman, charged with storebreaking, continued to Thursday, both in jail in default of $200 bond each; David McCoy, alias "Chisel," charged with vagrancy, continued to today, in jail in default of $50 bond; Walter Johnson, alias Kid Jones, charged wiht vagrancy, not guilty; Tom Hawkins, alias Kid Hawkins, charged with vagrancy, continued to today, recognized; Annie King, charged with vagrancy, State took a nol pros. with leave; Charlie Herring, charged with vagrancy, given 30 days on the county roads; James and Oscar Johnson and Nathanial Ballard, charged with conspiracy and highway robbery, continued to Thursday, in jail; James Johnson, charged with assault with deadly weapon, in jail until Thursday; Oscar Johnson, charged with robbery, in jail until Thursday; John Galloway, charged with vagrancy, discharged for lack of evidence; Sylvester Ashe and Stenson Belden, charged with vagrancy, continued until Thursday, in jail.

POLICE THINK THEY HAVE ROBBER OF ELDER'S STORE.

Robert Williams Identified by Elder. Blood on His Coat.

Robert Williams, identified last night by Mr. James Elder as the negro who tried to rob him in his store at the corner of 12th and Market streets Monday night of last week, and beat him over the head with a pistol, was arrested last night by Policeman H. G. Bullard at the home of Jim Johnson, who faces a multiplicity of offenses this morning in the Recorder's court, having been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the robbery.

Williams has been known to the police before and is the man Mr. Elder had thought to be the robber. The police had been quietly searching for him since the robbery occurred. On several occasions they had had glimpses of him, but failed to get him in custody. Yesterday Officer Bullard walked into the Jim Johnson home on North 11th street and found him in bed asleep. He is in the city prison, without bond.

HAD PELLAGRA; IS NOW WELL

Ringgold, La.—Mrs. S. A. Cotter, of this place, writes: "Will say that I am perfectly well and the happiest soul on earth. Wish every pellagra sufferer could know of your great remedy. I know how to appreciate health and sympathize with those that are not so blest as I am. Am growing stronger, gaining in weight and can do anything I ever could. Oh, I know I am well of that horrible disease, and my heart is full of rejoicing. I feel that I have come out of a dense cloud into the blessed sunshine. God be praised! He has spared my life for some good, and I feel that I have just begun to live."

There is no longer any doubt that pellagra can be cured. Don't delay until it is too late. It is your duty to consult the resourceful Baughn.

The symptoms—hands red like sunburn; skin peeling off, sore mouth, the lips, throat and tongue a flaming red, with much mucus and choking; indigestion and nausea, either diarrhoea or constipation.

There is hope; get Baughn's big Free book on Pellagra and learn about the remedy for Pellagra that has at last been found. Address American Compounding Co., Box 2097, Jasper, Ala., remembering money is refunded in any case where the remedy fails to cure.—Adv.

CAROLINA PEOPLE TELL OF STOMACH REMEDY

Sufferers Find Swift Relief by Use of Remarkable Treatment.

Stomach sufferers in the Southeast and, in fact, all over the country have found remarkable and efficient results from the use of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy.

Many have taken this remedy and tell today of the benefits they received. Its effects come quickly—the first dose convinces. Here is what two Carolina folks have written:

W. R. DAVENPORT, Parker, N. C.—"For years I have suffered from a disease which puzzled doctors. I heard of your remedy and one bottle gave me relief. Your full treatment has about cured me."

J. E. ERWIN, Winston-Salem, N. C.—"I am satisfied through personal use of the powers of your remedy. You have saved my life."

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy gives permanent results for stomach, liver and intestinal ailments. Eat as much and whatever you like. No more distress after eating, pressure of gas in the stomach and around the heart. Get one bottle of your druggist now and try it on an absolute guarantee—if not satisfactory money will be returned.

Every Little Dime

Rescued from your daily spendings should be deposited in one of our Little Dime Savings Banks, which we give to you free.

By forming the habit of saving the dime you might deny yourself of a few little things, but it is safe to say you will be surprised at the result of your savings account in a short while.

The Little Bank Costs You Nothing—why not try one?

"FOR SAFETY"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

Corner Frnot and Princess Streets.

A Gold Coin

makes a very acceptable Christmas present. We have the new gold coins in all denominations. Put one of these coins in the neat little holder which we are giving out, and you have an ideal gift for any one. Later, the coin will be deposited and you have started some one on the road to Saving.

We also have a supply of new silver and new pennies.

You are always welcome at

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

110 PRINCESS STREET.

Come Let Us Reason Together

Have you ever found any real Economy or Pleasure in the So-Called Cheapest Flour? Why, certainly not! Because it contains practically no nourishment or taste. Bread of this flour only serves to fill you full, taking all your energy and vitality to digest it when you should get energy and muscle.

Larabee's Best

Is rich in Gluten, the only food value and strength of flour; therefore, when you buy it you get one hundred cents for a dollar, TRUE VALUE, in Nourishment, as well as that Good, Old-Fashioned Wheat Flavor, which is so rarely found nowadays.

We have a process all our own whereby we retain this flavor.

Larabee's Best

Is made of selected Kansas Hard Winter Wheat, by the most modernly equipped mill in existence, employing only the best and most efficient millers to be found.

This flour is as pure and as good as it is possible to be made.

Homemakers, buy the flour that will so nourish your family that they may transform more energy and vigor into the duties of life; that is

Larabee's Best

Perfect for all Bread, Cake, and Pastry purposes. Made and guaranteed by THE LARABEE FLOUR MILLS CO., F. E. Hasbagen Co., Distributors. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Belk Bros.

Show Beautiful Silk Dresses TODAY

These are the very latest style creations from authenic designs. Some are the advanced Spring Styles. The Silks used are Taffetas, Crepes and Self Plaids.

We want every woman who cares for smartly tailored clothes to see these dresses.

Prices $18 50, $19.75, $24.75 and $25.00

"Chanut" Genuine French Kid Gloves $1.25

While Kid Gloves grow scarcer every day, and while other stores are striving to get a genuine French Kid glove to retail at $1.75 or even $2.00, the Belk Stores are prepared with the most satisfactory French Kid on the market and we offer them this week in Plain Black, Plain Tan and Plain White—all sizes—at only $1.25.

WE SELL FOR CASH ONLY

Belk Brothers

210 and 212 North Front St.

Ladies New Neckwear on Sale

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Dr. J. G. Murphy and his sister, Miss Eliza Murphy, are now living in their handsome home, No. 115 South Third street.

* * *

There will be a mixed foursome tournament at the Cape Fear Country Club Thursday afternoon. Play will begin upon the arrival of the 2:35 car.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Blumenthal, who have been visiting Mrs. Blumenthal's mother, Mrs. Samuel Bear, Sr., leave today for their home in Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

Mrs. T. W. Wood and sister, Mrs. D. F. Wooten, of Kinston, N. C., left yesterday for Savannah, Ga., where they expect to spend several weeks visiting their brother, Mr. G. D. Pough.

* * *

Mr. J. W. McCrary, a prominent business man of Lexington, N. C., who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. L. E. Thompson, during the past week, leaves this morning for his home.

* * *

Miss Virginia G. Craig, who was hurt several days ago by falling down the steps at her home, No. 820 McCumber avenue, is in the James Walker Memorial Hospital, where she is rapidly recovering.

* * *

The Musical Department of North Carolina Sorosis will hold its regular monthly meeting this morning at 11 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. R. G. Grady, No. 108 Nun street. All members of the club are invited.

* * *

Mr. Herbert Bluethenthal left yesterday for Washington, D. C., where he will meet his fiancee, Miss Janet Weil, who is just returning from a three months' tour of the Far West. They will come to her home in Goldsboro tomorrow.

* * *

The Willing Workers Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian church will hold a meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the church parlors. All the members who expect to take part in the Christmas entertainment, are urged to be present.

* * *

The ladies of St. Mary's Sewing Circle will hold their annual Christmas sale of fancy articles at the Knights of Columbus Hall, on Third street, Friday from 3 to 10 o'clock. Refreshments will be served. The public is cordially invited.

* * *

The Ladies Aid Society of Winter Park Methodist church will hold their bazaar this morning at 10 o'clock in the building formerly occupied by the Fleet-Davis Company on North Front street. From 12 noon to 3 P. M. oysters, coffee and sandwiches will be served.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Chesnutt, of Savannah, Ga., are spending a few days in the city, guests of Mr. Chesnutt's brother, Mr. George W. Chesnutt. They are at The Orton. Mr. Chesnutt is a prominent naval stores factor in Savannah and speaks of many forward signs in and about Wilmington since he was last here.

* * *

There will be a meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock of the Women's Missionary Society of Grace Methodist church in the lecture room of the church. This will be an especially interesting meeting on account of the annual election of officers. Educational and musical matters will also be considered.

* * *

The bungalow voting contest which is being conducted under the auspices of North Carolina Sorosis is attracting much attention, and the friends of the different ones who have been entered are working hard. The contest closes on the day before Christmas. Arrangements have been made, beginning tomorrow, to show in the moving picture houses, on the screens, the names of those in the contest.

* * *

Cards reading as follows have been received in the city:

Mr. and Mrs. John George Butler
invite you to be present
at the marriage of their daughter
Stella Clyde
to
Mr. Frank Reese Manahan
Wednesday afternoon, the fifteenth of
December, at two o'clock
At Home
Pireway, North Carolina.

* * *

Cards reading as following have been received by friends in the city:

Mr. and Mrs. James Dow Maulsby
request the honor of your presence
at the marriage of their daughter
Alma
to
Dr. Richard Franklin Smith
Tuesday afternoon, the fourteenth of
December
One thousand nine hundred and fifteen
at four-thirty o'clock
at home
Whiteville, North Carolina

* * *

PARENT-TEACHERS ASSOCIATION WILL BE ORGANIZED HERE.

On yesterday afternoon at the residence of Miss Margaret Peirce, No. 218 South Third street, a large number of invited guests assembled to hear Mrs. Winifred Sackville Stoner deliver one of her brilliant lectures on natural education. She presented Miss Matilda Orr Hays, a New York teacher of the Dunning System of Music, who is here to instruct the Training Class for a few weeks.

Both Mrs. Stoner and Miss Hays delighted the audience and radiated a spirit of enthusiasm which was caught by all present.

Miss Crumb and Mr. Roberts added much to the occasion by rendering a number of violin and piano selections.

The ladies decided to organize a Parent-Teachers Association, which will be the first of its kind in North Carolina. Officers will be elected and details will be arranged next month. It is believed that such an organization will be a great step toward bringing the homes and schools in closer touch with each other.

* * *

W. C. T. U. PLAN PROGRAMME FOR YEAR BEGINNING JAN. 1ST.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met yesterday afternoon at the First Baptist church and after going through with their regular routine business, made arrangements for the silver medal contest, which is to be held in the Sunday school room of the First Baptist church, Monday, December 13th.

Then they took up the matter of planning the programme for their year's work, beginning January 1st. The subject and leader for each month is as follows:

January—"Mothers' Meeting and Purity," lead by Mrs. R. A. Montgomery.

February—"Anti-Narcotics," by Mrs. W. P. Oldham.

March—"Temperance and Missions," by Mrs. M. H. Shepherd.

April—"Sabbath Observance," by Mrs. R. A. Williams.

May—"Sacred Meetings and Red Letter Days," by Mrs. F. A. Muse.

June—"Flower Missions," by Miss Lottie Smith.

July—"Unfermented Wine in Communion," by Mrs. W. E. Blitchington.

August—"Christian Citnzenship," by Mrs. W. A. Sanders.

September—"Press and Literature," by Mrs. A. O. Osbourne.

October—"Fair Work," by Mrs. C. H. Fore.

November—"Sunday School and Evangelistics," leader not chosen.

December—"Medical Temperance," leader not chosen.

* * *

BROCK-MINTZ WEDDING WAS A BEAUTIFUL HOME AFFAIR

Miss Lillie Mae Brock, the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John O. Brock, became the bride of Mr. Daniel W. Mintz at the home of her parents, No. 522 South Fifth street, yesterday afternoon at 5:45 o'clock. Rev. W. G. Hall, pastor of Southside Baptist church, performed the ceremony.

The parlors were beautifully decorated with Southern smilax and potted plants. The ceremony was performed at an improvised altar, tastily arranged with potted plants and smilax, and studded with miniature electric lights, which formed an arch over the bride and groom.

The bride wore a becoming suit of blue broadcloth, with coat and gloves to match, and carried white chrysanthemums. She wore a brooch of pearls and diamonds, the gift of the groom. Miss Mae Landen presided at the piano and played "Melody of Love" just before the bridal party entered, and the "Bridal Chorus" from Lohengrin, as the party entered the parlor. She played "Traumerel" as the solemn vows were being said.

At the reception that followed, Miss Maggie Lee Brock, sister of the bride, and Miss Pearl Spooner received in the reception hall and Miss Ruth Kohler and Mrs. Harry Everett presided over the punch bowl in the sitting room. The large number of useful gifts in the present room was a beautiful attest to the popularity of the happy couple.

Only a few intimate friends of the family were present at the wedding and reception, which was very quiet on account of a recent death in the bride's family. Mr. and Mrs. Mintz left on the 6:45 train, and after spending their honeymoon in western North Carolina, they will be at home at No. 522 South Fifth street.

DEFENDANT MAKES MOTION FOR NON-SUIT OF CASE

Plaintiff in Witte Case in Superior Court Finished Evidence

Following the completion of the introduction of evidence by the plaintiff in the case of Sarah C. Witte, administratrix, against the Atlantic Coast Line Co., and the Schloss-Bear-Davis Co., late yesterday afternoon, the attorneys for the defendant asked Judge Daniels in Superior Court to non-suit the case. After argument on the motion, court adjourned until this morning when the court will make known its decision.

The plaintiff is seeking to recover damage in the sum of $50,000 for the death of her father a little more than two years ago. She is represented by ex-Judge E. K. Bryan while the railroad is represented by Thos. W. Davis, Esq., and Herbert McClammy, Esq., appears for the Schloss-Bear-Davis Co.

WILL WATCH AIR GUNS.

Police Expect to Put End to Careless Handling of Air Rifles.

Mr. James H. Taylor, Jr., who lives at No. 808 Orange street, St. James' Square, has offered a reward for the conviction of the boy who shot one of his pigeons Monday with an air gun. The pigeon was considered a very valuable one and was in its proper enclosure at the time it was shot.

Mr. Taylor says that the small boys in that section have become so careless with their air guns that it is dangerous to be on the streets. It was stated yesterday that the police would take the matter in hand and that they woul make an effort to put a stop to the practice.

Fire Department Called Twice.

Two calls for trivial fires were made near noon yesterday to the city fire department. The first was at the Wilmington Hotel Annex, corner of Third and Walnut streets, a blaze having been started in the coal bin. The second was at No. 912 Princess street, at 12:25 P. M., for a blaze caused by the heat from the fireplace. The damage was trivial in both cases.

Monthly Meeting Teachers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Wilmington city teachers was held Monday afternoon in the Hemenway building and was featured by the reading of a paper on the teaching of geography by one of the teachers. Mr. John J. Blair presided and Prof. Washington Catlett also attended the meeting.

From Weak and Lame To Well and Strong

Try them. Foley Kidney Pills will do for other men and women—quickly—what they have done for Mrs. Straynge.

"Last year, I got almost down with my back," writes Mrs. H. T. Straynge of Gainesville, Ga., R. No. 3. "I suffered from inflammation of the bladder, and whenever I stopped doctoring I grew worse. I tried Foley Kidney Pills, and after taking them awhile my bladder action became regular and the stinging sensation disappeared. I am now stronger in my back than I've been for several years, and since getting well, I've stayed well and had no return of the trouble."

Start in now to use Foley Kidney Pills. You will feel an improvement from the very first doses, showing how quickly they act on kidneys and bladder. They stop irregular urinary action, ease pain in back and sides, limber up stiff joints and aching muscles. They put the kidneys and bladder in sound, healthy condition. Try them.

R. R. Bellamy, Druggist.

COUNTY FINANCIAL REPORT

Receipts and Disbursements for Month of November—Balance on Hand of $22,350.24.

Auditor Orrell, who is also county treasurer, submitted his monthly financial statement to the Board of County Commissioners yesterday afternoon, showing a balance on December 1st of $22,350.24. The receipts for the month of November were $29,845.14 and the disbursements were $31,272.75. The receipts and disbursements in detail for the month were as follows:

General Fund—Receipts for month were $5,085.37, and were from the following sources: Poll and property tax, $2,706.95; schedule B tax, $160.87; marriage license, $56.05; sale of produce, $54.25; hire of prisoners, $21.45; jail fees, $6.10; Recorder's court $433.70; jury tax, $3; stenographer $32.50; fees from auditor's office, $56.10; back taxes, $502.27; transfers, $1,052.63.

The disbursements were $14,429.72, as follows: Salaries, $602.21; magistrate, $53.88; stationery and advertising, $76.70; jail, $41.81; recorder's court, $342.48; Superior Court, $851.18; roads and bridges, $125; outdoor poor, $359.45; united charities, $100.20; county home, $523.28; farm demonstrator, $70.45; Wilmington Light Infantry, $300; commissioners, $100; constable, $33.60; coroner, $3.50; court house, $62.20; tax listing, $28; Red Cross Society, $125; Northeast river bridge, 88 cents; expense farm demonstrator, $153; capturing fugitives, $20.14; notes paid, $10,000; postage, $15.03; motorcycle expense, $1.38; telegrams, $1.85; phone of special officer, $1; transfers, $437.50. Overdrawn on December 1st, $8,755.17.

Hospital Fund—Balance on December 1st, $934.39. Receipts were $700 from poll and property tax and $833.33 was paid to James Walker Memorial Hospital.

Road Sinking Fund—Balance on December 1st, $28,548.18. Receipts were $1,400 from poll and property tax and $3.68 from interest and there were no disbursements.

Road Fund—Balance on December 1st was $2,291.54. Receipts were $3,038.90, as follows: Poll and property tax, $2,484.50; city of Wilmington for rock, $30; Tidewater Power Co., for repairs, $4; C. H. Alexander, $35; sale of hogs, $12; Tarvia, $16.18; Carolina Beach road, $457.22. There was paid out for road $2,555.29, and $214.36 was transferred.

Special Bridge Fund—Balance on December 1st, $32.22. No disbursements.

Salary Fund—Balance on December 1st, $1,330.80. Receipts were $2,599.20 as follows: Sheriff $1,127.53; clerk of Superior Court, $535.92; register of deeds, $406.70; constable, $76.40; special officer, $52.65; transfers, $400. The disbursements were $2,279.36 as follows: Sheriff, $502.50; clerk of Superior court, $400; register of deeds, $858.34; constable, $75; special officer, $75; livery for special officer, $30.25; transfers, $838.27.

School Bond Sinking Fund—Balance on December 1st, $309.73.

Workhouse Bond Fund—Overdrawn on December 1st, $461.80. There was transferred to this fund, $413.20.

Health Department—Balance on December 1st, $180.77. Received from poll and property tax, $500, and paid the department, $491.14.

Workhouse Fund—Overdrawn on December 1st, $2,060.42. Note for $10,000 was discounted and $10,018.85 was paid out on workhouse.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Hon. George Rountree, Superior court judge of this district, is spending a few days in the city with his family.

—Messrs. Henry Bear and Emanuel Bear are spending a few days in New York City, visiting friends, taking in theatricals, etc.

—William J. Bellamy, Esq., a well known member of the Wilmington bar, has returned from Norfolk, Va., where he went a few days ago to appear for a Wilmington negro, named John Simmons, in a murder case.

Goodbye Curling Iron! Better Method Found

Don't burn the life out of your hair with that instrument of torture, the curling iron. There is nothing that will so surely dry out and break off the hair, giving it that ragged, unkempt appearance.

You will be glad to learn that you can keep your hair beautifully wavy and curly by using a perfectly harmless liquid known to druggists as "silmerine." You need only apply a little with a clean tooth brush before retiring and in the morning you will be most agreeably surprised with the effect. And this effect lasts for a considerable time, so a small bottle goes a long way and is quite economical to use. Pure silmerine is really beneficial to the hair, and there is no greasiness, stickiness or anything unpleasant about it. It is a good idea to divide the hair into strands and moisten these one at a time, drawing the brush down the full length.

LOCAL HEALTH WORK A MODEL

Held Up Before Five States by U. S. Health Department—Dr. C. W. Stiles is Here

The health conditions and work of the New Hanover County Board of Health is being held up as a model in five states, by the United States Public Health Department. Dr. C. W. Stiles, officers in the Hygienic Laboratory of the United States Public Health Service, in Washington, D. C., formerly surgeon in charge of the Marine Hospital in this city, who is making an inspection of the community health work in the eastern part of North Carolina, made an inspection in the primary departments of the city public schools here Monday.

He was accompanied on the inspection tour by Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt, county health officers, and Dr. John Thames, assistant county health officer, and was highly pleased with the conditions and spoke highly of the work being done here by the local board of health.

Today he will inspect the rural schools of New Hanover county and on the tour, will be accompanied by Dr. Chas. T. Nesbitt, the county health officer.

Dr. Stiles went yesterday to Hallsboro, in Columbus county, where he made an inspection. He returned to the city last night to be here this morning for the inspection today.

Dr. Stiles has been cordially greeted by his many friends in Wilmington.

FOR SPRING BUSINESS.

Messrs. Chesnut & Freeman Received Largest Consignment of Shoes.

That Wilmington wholesale merchants are preparing for a big spring business to quickly follow that of the holidays which is just now in progress, was evidenced yesterday when the wholesale shoe firm of Messrs. Chesnut & Freeman received what was perhaps the largest single consignment of shoes ever unloaded at Wilmington. This shipment came from the New England factories and was received over the Seaboard Air Line. It consisted of 1,500 cases of all kinds of footwear and it took three large freight cars to handle the consignment. When it is figured that these shoes average about three dozen pair to the case, it will be easily seen that Messrs. Chesnut & Freeman have provided footwear for every man, woman and child in a considerable area. The shoes were being unloaded yesterday from Seaboard cars on the belt line near the store.

Death of Infant Daughter.

Reta May, the one-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Harker, who live at No. 722 South Third street, died at their home yesterday morning. The funeral was held yesterday afternoon from the late residence of its uncle, Mr. Amos Matthews, No. 1103 South Front street. Interment was made in Oak Grove cemetery.

—Mr. B. Potter, of Magnolia, was a pleasant caller at The Star office yesterday.

SAGE TEA TURNS GRAY HAIR DARK

It's Grandmother's Recipe to Bring Color, Lustre and Thickness to Hair When Faded, Streaked or Gray.

That beautiful, even shade of dark, glossy hair can only be had by brewing a mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Your hair is your charm. It makes or mars the face. When it fades, turns gray, streaked and looks dry, wispy and scraggy, just an application or two of Sage and Sulphur enhances its appearance a hundredfold.

Don't bother to prepare the tonic; you can get from any drug store a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," ready to use. This can always be depended upon to bring back the natural color, thickness and lustre of your hair and remove dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair.

Everybody uses "Wyeth's" Sage and Sulphur because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied. You simply dampen a sponge or soft brush with it and draw this through the hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair has disappeared, and after another application it becomes beautifully dark and appears glossy, lustrous and abundant.

WE

are located here since last month with a complete line of

Imported Japanese Goods

and the Beautiful Novelties Particularly Suitable for Holiday Gifts are Arriving Daily.

We invite your inspection before you decide your choice.

Open Evenings

JAPANESE BAZAAR

Near cor. 2nd and Princess Streets

(City Laundry Bldg.)

For Chilly Nights *and* Frosty Mornings

A SMOKELESS, odorless PERFECTION OIL HEATER is just what you need. In the morning it warms up the bedroom and bathroom in five minutes. In the evening it lets you read and smoke in comfort—and saves starting a costly coal fire or furnace.

The Perfection burns 10 hours on a gallon of kerosene.

Clean—quick—convenient.

Look for the Triangle Trademark.

Sold in many styles and sizes at hardware, general and department stores everywhere.

Use Aladdin Security Oil or Diamond White Oil to obtain best results in Oil Stoves, Lamps and Heaters.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
(New Jersey)
BALTIMORE

Washington, D. C
Norfolk, Va.
Richmond, Va.

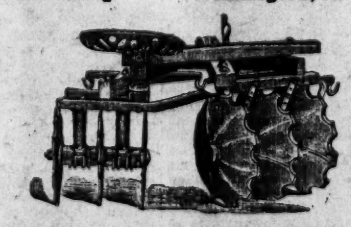
Charlotte, N. C.
Charleston, W. Va.
Charleston, S. C.

Highest award Panama-Pacific Exposition

PERFECTION
SMOKELESS OIL HEATERS

Wm. E. Springer & Co.

Purcell Building. Wilmington, N. C.



Eastern Carolina Distributing Agents for

Clarke Cutaway Harrows

Greatest of All Agricultural Implements.

Genuine Oliver Plows. Stalk Cutters.

Riding Sulky Plows.

We Have the Goods. Can Ship Promptly.

Quickest, Cheapest, Best

Deliveries. Prices. Workmanship.

Stacks, Tanks, Iron, Steel.

Iron, Brass and Aluminum Castings.

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS

Church and Surry Streets. Phone 213.

COTTON STORAGE

We now have space to Store Cotton, and are prepared to Issue Bonded Warehouse Receipts therefor

W. B. THORPE & CO.

Practical Xmas Gifts

Useful Gifts are appreciated most of all.

Many useful things are here in wide variety. Might we suggest, for instance:

A new pair of glasses for father or mother.

Automobile spectacles for the friend who drives.

A dainty little gold eyeglass chain.

Silver or Aluminum Fancy Cases.

EYES EXAMINED FREE.

Dr. Vineberg

MASONIC TEMPLE.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

Pursuant to a power of sale contained in one certain mortgage given by D. M. Bearusley and wife, Sarah E. Bearusley, to H. A. Burr, Jr., on August 13, 1914, and duly recorded in Book 75, page 402, Public Records of New Hanover County, and assigned by the said mortgagee to the Standard Supply Company, default having been made in the payment of the notes secured by said mortgage, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 20th day of December, 1915, at 12:00 o'clock, M., at the Court House door, in Wilmington, North Carolina, offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described pieces, parcels or lots of land, located in Harnett Township, New Hanover County, and bounded and described as follows:

First Tract—Being lot No. 2, Block A, on the Revised Map of Seagate Park, and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the western line of Myrtle Avenue, seven hundred and four (704) feet northwardly from its intersection with the northern line of Bradley's Creek Macadam Road, said point being south 30 degrees west about three hundred and fifty (350) feet from high water mark of west side of Bradley's Creek, runs thence south 30 degrees west and along said western line of Myrtle Avenue fifty-four (54) feet to a point in the northern line of Lot No. six (6) in said Block, runs thence north 61 degrees west and parallel with Bradley's Creek Road one hundred and ninety-three (193) feet and eight (8) inches, thence north 30 degrees east and parallel with Myrtle avenue fifty-four (54) feet; thence south 61 degrees east and parallel with Bradley's Creek Road one hundred and ninety-three (193) feet and eight (8) inches, to the western line of Myrtle Avenue, the beginning.

Second Tract—Being Lot No. 4, Block A, according to Revised Map of Seagate Park, recorded in Book 65, at page 465 of the Records of New Hanover County, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of a tract of land now or formerly belonging to Gertrude J. Howell, said point being located north 30 degrees E. 715 feet from the northerly line of Bradley's Creek Road, and running thence north 30 degrees E. 377 feet, more or less, to high water mark, or west side of Bradley's or Lee's Creek; thence in a southeasterly direction along said high water mark of said creek fifty-eight (58) feet to the northwestern corner of Lot No. 3, in said Block; thence south 30 degrees west along the western line of said Lot No. 3, 362 feet, to the southwest corner of said lot No. 3, and thence north 61 degrees west fifty-two and two-tenths (52.2) feet to the beginning, together with neiessary right of way as granted in deed from A. W. Pate and wife to S. W. Sebrell, dated April 30, 1909, duly recorded in Book 58, at page 268 of the Records of said County.

Said sale being made subject to a first mortgage for approximately $450.00, given by H. A. Burr, Jr., and wife, to the Rural Building and Loan Association and recorded in Book 68, page 72.

This the 15th day of November, 1915.

STANDARD SUPPLY COMPANY,
Assignee of Mortgage.

no 15-30d

Not the Only Pebble on the Beach But—We GET THERE Just the Same.

We have been using the VORTEX Sanitary System for some weeks. The ONLY System worth having. No washing of glasses; just an individual cup for each drink.

Belle Mead Sweets: The BEST Candies on the market, bar None. 5c to $10.00 per package, 80c, $1.00 to $1.50 per pound. None better. None as good.

Beautiful Manicure Sets for the Xmas Trade.

J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG COMPANY

500 dozen Mullet Roe.
200 bags Head Rice.
200 bags Rose Rice.
150 bags Broken Rice.
200 bags Coffee.
Complete Line Groceries.
Orders Solicited.

SAMUEL BEAR, SR., & SONS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Wholesale Grocers.

BURETT H. STEPHENS

ARCHITECT

38-39 GARRELL BUILDING.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Read Star Business Locals.

EXECUTION DATES FIXED BY GOVERNOR

Supreme Court Rulings in Capital Cases

Charter For Greensboro Real Estate Enterprise—Sanitary Corps in National Guard Inspected—Other Raleigh News

(Special Star Correspondence).

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 7.—Governor Craig today fixed Friday, January 14, as the date for the electrocution of Ed Walker and Jeff Dorsett, two negroes, under death sentence in Guilford county for the murder of John Swain, near Greensboro.

There was an appeal to the Supreme Court that was decided two weeks ago and the fixing of the new date for electrocution follows the certification by the Supreme Court that the convictions and sentences by the court below have been affirmed. The murder followed an attempt at robbery, the two negroes having waylaid John Swain at a bridge on the Aberdeen-Ashboro road, one and and a half miles from Greensboro, late at night as Swain was returning to his home from Greensboro. He was fatally shot in the attempt at robbery.

Request has come to the Governor from Gaston county for the date to be fixed for the electrocution of Ernest Lowery and George Poston for the murder of Grant Davis, Gaston county, the Supreme Court has not
Supreme Court having affirmed the sentences in this case last week. The Supreme Court has not certified this case to the Governor yet, however, and no action can be taken until this is done. It is likely that effort will be made in all these cases to obtain executive clemency.

Governor Craig issued a requisition today on the Governor of Arkansas for Thomas Whitley, who is wanted in Stanly county on the charge of abandoning his wife. It is stated that Whitley slipped his little son away from the mother and left with him for the west.

A charter was issued today for the Real Estate Development Co., of Greensboro, capital $100,000 authorized and $10,000 subscribed, by F. A. Moffett, J. L. Sockwell, C. Brown Cox and others.

Major Henry Page, inspector-instructor of sanitary troops in the district including the states south of Virginia and east of Mississippi, was here today in conference with Adjutant General L. W. Young, relative to inspections of the sanitary troops in this State. He will finish in New Bern tomorrow for this State and says that he has found the records and property of the companies in very satisfactory shape, much better than was the case a year ago, and that while there is still abundant room for improvement in the general efficiency, the conditions are much improved and satisfactory.

FINAL TEST OF WATERWORKS AT SOUTHPORT BEING MADE

New Fishing oBat—Menhaden Fishing Good—County Boards Meet

(Special Star Correspondence).

Southport, N. C., Dec. 7.—The final tests of the waterworks, tanks and mains are being made by the McCrary company, before turning the entire plant over to the city of Southport. Last week, the receiving tank at the power house, and the reservoir near Franklin Square, were both pumped full, 600,000 gallons of water.

The McCrary reprensative with city representatives then went from fire hydrant to fire hydrant, throughout the city, opening each hydrant and carefully noting the workings, as to ease of opening and water flow.

Yesterday several tests were made about the city, through 150 feet of hose attached to fire hydrant at street corners. The sight of water drawn from fire hydrants, run through several lengths of hose and thrown over a block of buildings, naturally attracted a crowd, for no such thing had ever been seen here before. Thus far all tests of the water pressureh ave been from the reservoir, and have been satisfactory.

The Vanessa, a three-mast-with-power boat, recently purchased in the North by the Southport F. S. & Oil Company, whose plant is a few miles west of here, up the Elizabeth river, has arrived and is engaged in fishing for the company. The Vanesso was formerly a private yacht ,and a handsome one inevery way, specially in cabin fittings.

Reports from all along the coast, below Hatteras, tell of continued quantities of menhaden being caught, and all the factories have been kept busy. Some large catches of sea-trout, whole steamer loads have been taken, these selling from $400 to $800 per catch, proving much more profitable for the crews than sailing about doing nothing.

The regular monthly meeting of the county board of education was held yesterday, only routine business coming up. The county commissioners were in regular session for December yesterday and today, a number of tax reductions being asked, and some contracts being let with the usual bills taking the attention of the board.

RESTORING RAVEGED COUNTRY.

Buildings and Bridges Replaced Between Nancy and Paris.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The traveler by rail from Nancy to Paris now finds little to be seen from the car window to indicate that the country on both sides of the line was twice covered in retreat and advance by the two great armies that are still fighting just beyond the ridges of Champagne and the forest hills of the Argonne that are visible to the north.

Beginning with Meaux, most of the ravages of battle have disappeared. All blown-up bridges have been rebuilt or repaired and excepting an isolated structure most of the bombarded buildings have been repaired or replaced.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 7.—Otto Buelow, or Unger, who was arrested in Baltimore November 16 upon suspicion that he was an escaped seaman from one of the interned German auxiliary cruisers at the Norfolk navy yard, was released yesterday, by direction of the Department of Justice at Washington. Officers of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich failed to dientify the prisoner.

Whenevc You Need a General Tonic, Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. 50c.

NAVAL REPLETION IS THE FIRST NECESSITY

Declares Japanese Premier in Addressing the Diet.

"Not a Day Can Be Lost in Carrying Out the Plan," he Says—Baron Ishii Reviews the Chinese Situation.

Tokio, Dec. 7.—Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, addressed the Diet today. The premier emphasized the statement that the project for naval repletion, which was ratified by the counsel of defense, was the first necessity in the present situation of the world. "Not a day can be lost in carrying out the plan," he declared. Count Okuma said that he considered the economic and financial outlook propitious.

Baron Ishii, minister of foreign affairs, also addressed the Diet. He reviewed the Chinese situation without referring to the question of China allying herself with the Entente Powers. As to the question of the re-establishment of the monarchy in China, the foreign minister said that China contemplated some delay in the execution of its plan, but that he was not at liberty to give the details of China's reply to Japan's request for appointment of the project.

Baron Ishii said that in discussing the matter with the powers he insisted that Japan's advice for appointment was actuated solely by the desire to safeguard the common interest of China and the powers and was not a selfish interference in domestic affairs at the expense of China.

Inseparable Peace Pact

Referring to the pact whereby the Entente Allies agree not to make a separate peace, Baron Ishii said that Japan joined because her adhesion would demonstrate to the world that the unity and determination of the Entente Allies were growing stronger, and would also make more definite the common relations of the powers in regard to the conclusion of peace.

BAHADUR LEAVING PARIS

Will Celebrate Accession to Ruling Powers in Kapurthala.

Paris, Dec. ——After an unusually long absence of nine months from his Indian dominions, the Maharajah of Kapurthala, Jagatjit Singh Bahadur, is leaving Paris to celebrate in his Punjab home the silver jubilee of his accession to ruling powers. He has only lately returned from a trip through all parts of the United States, including a visit to the San Francisco Exposition, and he asked The Associated Press correspondent to say how greatly he was struck by the moral and material progress of America since his first visit there some ten or a dozen years back.

The Maharajah excused himself from giving an opinjon on the effect of the war on the natives of India. "But generally speaking," he said, "I do not think there is any danger of rebellion in India, though the Germans have been trying to stir up disloyalty and disaffection in Kapurthala and other places."

Kupurthala is one of the five Sikh states of the Punjab under British protection. It has an area of six hundred square miles and supplies the Maharajah with a revenue of about $150,00 yearly. The Maharajah is the husband of one wife, an Indaina princess. He has four sons and a daughter. One of the sons is acting as ruler during his father's absence, another is a magistrate in Kapurthala, a third is at the front a san interpreter with General French's staff and the fourth is traveling with the Maharajah. The daughter is receiving her education in Paris.

The Maharajah and his state are represented in the war by a regimnet of about 2,000 men, sent under sealed orders to East Africa, where it has already given a good account of itself.

WIFE MARRIES AGAIN.

Curious Military "Enoch Arden" Case Looms Up in France.

Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 6.—A curious military "Enoch Arden" case has become known here. There were two men in the same regiment from Lyons, France, named Emile Dubois. One was married, the other single. In the fighting in Alsace one of the Emile Dubois was killed—the single one—but the death was reported to the wife of the other. This was in August, 1914. Madame Emile Dubois came to Geneva and after a year's mourning she married another French soldier, who is at the front, and went to live again at her home in Lyons. A few days ago her first husband, who had recovered from his wounds, came home on leave, and found his wife. It is not known what legal arrangements will be made.

THEATRICAL

Today the Royal presents a feature that has received more publicity and that has created more discussion and talk wherever shown than any other feature photoplay of the year, presenting the stately queen of emotion, Mme. Petrova, in "The Vampire," an intense, powerful and realistic photoplay in which the regeneration of a woman, more sinned against than sinning, is vividly portrayed; in which "The Vampire" in her mad passion for vengeance suddenly awakens to the call of love.

"The Vampire" tells of Jeanne LeFrage, the victim of a fake marriage, and of her anger to the point of vowing to revenge herself for the wrong done to her, by conspiring to enmesh all men whom she meets and make three-reel feature of the year. It even played a return date at the same theatre, after it had been withdrawn after the first run. That's proof positive that it is good. If it gets by a critical New York audience and is called back, you certainly want to see it today at the Grand.

"When Appearances Deceive," is a great Kalem Komedy that also comes on today's big bill that will bring many good laughs.

"September Morn."

"September Morn," the season's greatest musical comedy hit framed in series of pretty stage pictures instead of dear, old Nature as the only environment, comes to the Academy of Music for an engagement of a matinee and night on next Saturday. A jolly riot of fun with special jingly music on the side and a dancing, singing coterie of Tango Girls in the lively chorus numbers is "September Morn." Carl George is principal comedy peddler with a company of 50 assisting. LeComte and Flesher are given credit for exploiting the biggest and best of all fun shows. The attraction but recently closed a sensational run at the LaSalle Opera House, Chicago.

The Birmingham News, of October 13 had the following to say about this show: "'September Morn' proved to be a delightful musical comedy treat at the Jefferson, with many novel features. 'September Morn' is a whirligig of musical delight, with not a disappointing line. It has been a long time since a musical comedy has invaded Birmingham with as many catchy and tuneful airs as 'September Morn' had."

The matinee prices run from 50 cents to $1. The night prices will be from 50 cents to $1.50. Tickets will go on sale at Plummer's tomorrow morning.

"Everywoman."

As in the case of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," presented throughout America by Forbes Robertson, the inspiring dramatic spectacle, "Everywoman," which Henry W. Savage will offer here shortly, seems to crystallize the essence of all religions. It is based on the universal tenets of Christian, Mohammedan and Jew, with equal consideration for all.

Starring in "The Vampire," at the Royal Today.

them her victims. Events bring into her path a young legation attache with whom she falls desperately in love. Her love for the man is the inspiration which prompts her to shield him from harm.

"The Vampire" is a photoplay which will hold you enmeshed in its plot from the very first, and you will not be able to lose your interest for a single minute of its entire five acts. It will draw large crowds today, without doubt.

Double Feature at Bijou.

There's a great double feature bill on at the Bijou today. It is simply great—that 19th big chapter of "The Diamond from the Sky." If you've been following this great serial, you certainly don't want to miss this big two-act chapter, as full of great and exciting situations as any two reels of photoplay ever filmed anywhere. It starts with a bang right at the beginning and there's no let-up until the final scene is shown and the censorship tag flashed the end.

Cleo Madison, who puts her whole heart and soul into her acting all the time, presents her biggest feature in many months, a two-reel drama, "The Ring of Destiny," and whom do you suppose is the leading man? None other than big Joe King, who left the Universal only for a few months. Well, he is back with Cleo now, and you may expect this to be an out of the ordinary photo production. Cleo is a cowboy girl in this picture, and afterwards a real cowboy, to all appearances, who want to, and finally does, avenge her brother's death. She also directs the picture—well the fans can't get too much of Cleo and this picture will please every mother's son and daughter of them.

At the Grand Today.

If a picture production meets with success on Broadway—if it receives favorable comment from all the leading papers; if it sparkles and snaps with sensationalism, and if a Broadway audience is unanimous in its praise—it stands to reason that it will make a hit at the Grand today. Such a picture is the great Vitagraph Broadway Feature, "To Cherish and Protect," in three acts, starring Estelle Mardo and Bobby Connelly.

"To Cherish and Protect" ran for some weeks at the Broadway Vitagraph Theatre, and was the widest praised

FROST ENDED GROWING.

However, Late Cotton Was Well Matured Before It Came.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Warm weather in the South during the first half of the month favored the maturing of considerable late cotton. Killing frost about the middle of the month, however, closed the season over practically all portions of the belt. Picking progressed under favorable conditions and the crop was very generally gathered by the close of November.

Over the Southern trucking districts all fall work was well advanced.

Charlottesville, Vr., Dec. 7.—George Wayne Anderson, Jr., of Richmond, right tackle on the University of Virginia football team, has been awarded the Rhodes scholarship to Oxford. Two former Virginia football stars—John V. Ray and Robebrt Kent Gooch — are now at Oxford. Gooch will leave London this week to drive an American ambulance in France.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR YOU

We have prepared thousands of attractive envelopes for our Christmas customers to aid them in doing their Christmas shipping early.

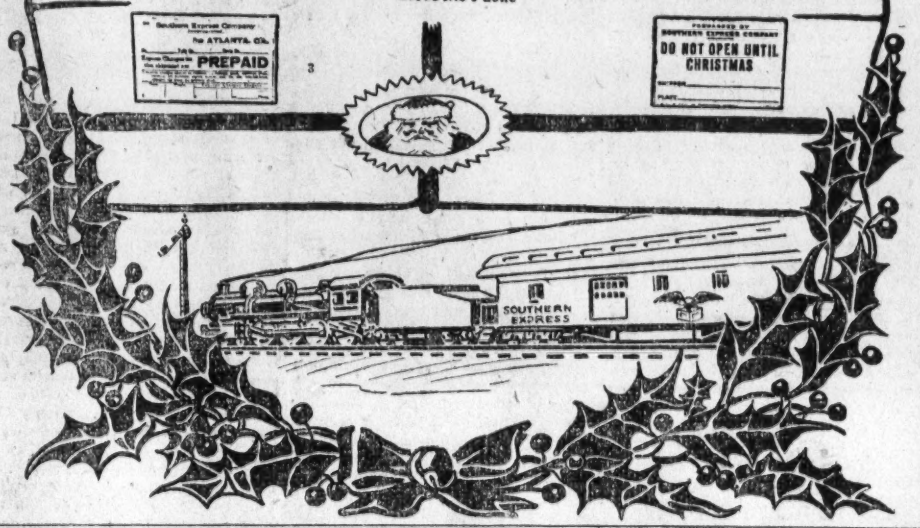
ASK OUR WAGON MESSENGERS FOR YOURS

These envelopes contain a Christmas post card, Christmas address stickers and "Do Not Open Until Christmas" pasters for your packages.

Ship Early by Southern Express and Secure
LOW RATES—FREE INSURANCE—FREE DELIVERY

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY

"Serve the Public"



DAVID'S GIFTS FOR MEN

In selecting his gift for the Yuletide why not come to the store where he usually trades?

Silk Neckwear	25c to $1.50	Umbrellas	$1.00 to $5.00
Gloves	$1.25 to $4.00	Shirts	50c to $4.00
Fancy Silk Hose	50c to $1.00	Leather Novelties	50c to $3.00
Sweater Coats	$4.00 to $7.00	"Never-break" Special Fible Wardrobe Trunk	$15.00
Bath Robes	$4.00 to $7.50		

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of John C. Haar, deceased, I hereby notify all parties owing the said estate to make immediate payment, and those holding claims against said estate will present same on or before the 14th day of November, 1916, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

G. HENRY HAAR, Administrator.
Dec. 7. 1915.

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PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE

Chief Executive Details His Plans For National Preparedness — Disloyalty at Home Denounced—Urgent Need of Our Own Ships.

FOLLOWING is the message of President Wilson delivered at a joint session of the senate and house at the beginning of the Sixty-fourth congress:

Gentlemen of the Congress—Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

Studiously Neutral.

We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe, but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid them stand together.

There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them, and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmolested self government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards, but instead a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the states of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence.

Put to the Test in Mexico.

We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing. Liberty is often a fierce and intractable thing, to which no bounds can be set and to which no bounds of a few men's choosing ought ever to be set. Every American who has drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition must subscribe without reservation to the high doctrine of the Virginia bill of rights, which in the great days in which our government was set up was everywhere among us accepted as the creed of free men. That doctrine is, "That government is or ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community;" that "of all the various modes and forms of government, that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration, and that when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." We have unhesitatingly applied that heroic principle to the case of Mexico and now hopefully await the rebirth of the troubled republic, which had so much of which to purge itself and so little sympathy from any outside quarter in the radical but necessary process. We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her, and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

The moral is that the states of America are not hostile rivals, but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

None of the Spirit of Empire.

This is pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

A very notable body of men recently met in the city of Washington, at the invitation and as the guests of this government, whose deliberations are likely to be looked back to as marking a memorable turning point in the history of America. They were representative spokesmen of the several independent states of this hemisphere and were assembled to discuss the financial and commercial relations of the republics of the two continents which nature and political fortune have so intimately linked together. I earnestly recommend to your perusal the reports of their proceedings and of the actions of their committees. You will get from them, I think, a fresh conception of the ease and intelligence and advantage with which Americans of both continents may draw together in practical co-operation and of what the material foundations of this hopeful partnership of interest must consist—of how we should build them and of how necessary it is that we should hasten their building.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable partisanship and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national defense.

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side the sea and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen.

Out of such thoughts grow all our policies. We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war, and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

War Disciplined Might.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. And the government must be their servant in this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure, and not their own independence merely, but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7,136 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,843 all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery and four aero squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 792 non-commissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has to perform not only upon our own continental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawaiian Islands, at the isthmus and in Porto Rico.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale should occasion arise the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accouterments as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I for one do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiment with entire confidence.

At least so much by way of preparation for defense seems to me to be absolutely imperative now. We cannot do less.

The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out, but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses, but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall complete what we have begun and how soon.

The Navy Program.

The program to be laid before you contemplates the construction within five years of ten battleships, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyers, fifteen fleet submarines, eighty-five coast submarines, four gunboats, one hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two fuel oil ships and one repair ship. It is proposed that of this number we shall the first year provide for the construction of two battleships, two battle cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen destroyers, five fleet submarines, twenty-five coast submarines, two gunboats and one hospital ship; the second year two battleships, one scout cruiser, ten destroyers, four fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat and one fuel oil ship; the third year two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, five destroyers, two fleet submarines and fifteen coast submarines; the fourth year two battleships, two battle cruisers, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one ammunition ship and one fuel oil ship, and the fifth year two battleships, one battle cruiser, two scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two fleet submarines, fifteen coast submarines, one gunboat, one ammunition ship and one repair ship.

The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the Naval academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more rapidly added to, and authority is asked to appoint, for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men taken from civil life.

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective navy consisting of 27 battleships of the first line, 6 battle cruisers, 25 battleships of the second line, 10 armored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, 5 first class cruisers, 3 second class cruisers, 10 third class cruisers, 108 destroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, 6 monitors, 20 gunboats, 4 supply ships, 15 fuel ships, 4 transports, 3 tenders to torpedo vessels, 8 vessels of special types and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine. The great merchant fleet we once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every sea, and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so called economic protection. It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seas.

Ships of Peace Needed.

For it is a question of independence. If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce our merchants, it seems, are at their mercy to do with as they please. We must use their ships and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and within our own borders. We are not likely to be permitted to use even the ships of other nations in rivalry of their own trade and are without means to extend our commerce even where the doors are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed.

Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more; creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas. They are the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence and mutual dependence in which we wish to clothe our policy of America for Americans.

The task of building up an adequate merchant marine for America private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task among us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor, and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal obstacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by degrees, as the opportunities of trade develop. Something must be done at once, done to open routes and develop opportunities where they are as yet undeveloped, done to open the arteries of trade, where the currents have not yet learned to run, especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created and quickened, and it is evident that only the government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial risks. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way in sufficient abundance into these new channels the government may withdraw. But it cannot omit to begin. It should take the first steps, and should take them at once. Our goods must not lie piled up at our ports and stored upon side tracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads, must not be left without means of transport to any foreign quarter. We must not await the permission of foreign shipowners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

Government Owned Ships.

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government similar to those made to the last congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former proposals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more manifestly imperative. That need was then foreseen. It is now acutely felt and everywhere realized by those for whom trade is waiting, but who can find no conveyance for their goods. I am not so much interested in the particulars of the program as I am in taking immediate advantage of the great opportunity which awaits us if we will but act in this emergency. In this matter, as in all others, a spirit of common counsel should prevail, and out of it should come an early solution of this pressing problem.

There is another matter which seems to me to be very intimately associated with the question of national safety and preparation for defense. That is our policy toward the Philippines and the people of Porto Rico. Our treatment of them and their attitude toward us are manifestly of the first consequence in the development of our duties in the world and in getting a free hand to perform those duties. We must be free from every unnecessary burden or embarrassment, and there is no better way to be clear of embarrassment than to fulfill our promises and promote the interests of those dependent on us to the utmost. Bills for the alteration and reform of the government of the Philippines and for rendering fuller political justice to the people of Porto Rico were submitted to the Sixty-third congress. They will be submitted also to you. I need not particularize their details. You are most of you already familiar with them. But I do recommend them to your early adoption with the sincere conviction that there are few measures you could adopt which would more serviceably clear the way for the great policies by which we wish to make good, now and always, our right to lead in enterprises of peace and good will and economic and political freedom.

Counting the Cost.

The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined and for the general policy of adequate preparation for mobilization and defense involve, of course, very large additional expenditures of money, expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue to call the attention of the congress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case, and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me therefore to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably disclose.

On the 30th of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of $104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the 31st of December, 1915, and that the present duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the 1st of May, 1916, will be $670,365,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come therefore to a grand total of $774,535,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including twenty-five millions for the Panama canal, twelve millions for probable deficiency appropriations and $50,000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be $753,891,000, and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to $20,644,605.78. The emergency revenue act if continued beyond its present time limitation would produce during the half year then remaining about forty-one millions. The duty of 1 cent per pound on sugar if continued would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the 1st of May about fifteen millions. These two sums, amounting together to fifty-six millions, if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of $76,644,605.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spoken would, as at present estimated, for the fiscal year 1917 $93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917. Assuming that the taxes proposed by the emergency revenue act, the present duty on sugar are to be discontinued and that the balance at the close of the present fiscal year will be only $20,644,605.78, that the disbursements for the Panama canal will again be about $25,000,000 and that the additional expenditures for the army and navy are authorized by the congress, the deficit in the general fund of the treasury on the 30th of June, 1917, will be nearly $235,000,000. To this sum at least $50,000,000 should be added to represent a safe working balance for the treasury and $12,000,000 to include the usual deficiency estimates in 1917, and these additions would make a total deficit of some $297,000,000. If the present taxes should be continued throughout this year and the next, however, there would be a balance in the treasury of some $76,500,000 at the end of the present fiscal year and a deficit at the end of the next year of only some $50,000,000, or, reckoning in $62,000,000 for deficiency appropriations and a safe treasury balance at the end of the year, a total deficit of some $112,000,000. The obvious moral of the figures is that it is a plain counsel of prudence to continue all of the present taxes or their equivalents and confine ourselves to the problem of providing $112,000,000 of new revenue rather than $297,000,000.

Millions of Bonds.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? We are frequently reminded that there are many millions of bonds which the treasury is authorized under existing law to sell to reimburse the sums paid out of current revenues for the construction of the Panama canal, and it is true that bonds for the amount of $222,432,000 are now available for that purpose. Prior to 1913 $138,000,000 of these bonds had actually been sold to recoup the expenditures at the isthmus, and now constitute a considerable item of the public debt. But I for one do not believe that the people of this country approve of postponing the payment of their bills. Borrowing money is shortsighted finance. It can be justified only when permanent things are to be accomplished which many generations will certainly benefit by and which it seems hardly fair that a single generation should pay for. The objects we are now proposing to spend money for cannot be so classified, except in the sense that everything wisely done may be said to be done in the interest of posterity as well as in our own. It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry and to know from the outset now. The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? This is so peculiarly a question which the gentlemen of the house of representatives are expected under the constitution to propose an answer to that you will hardly expect me to do more than discuss it in very general terms. We should be following an almost universal example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed and by increasing step by step throughout the present graduation the surtax itself, the income taxes as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy. The precise reckonings are fully and accurately set out in the report of the secretary of the treasury which will be immediately laid before you.

Tax on Gasoline.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A 1 cent tax per gallon on gasoline and naphtha would yield, at the present estimated production, $10,000,000, a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines $15,000,000, a stamp tax on bank checks probably $18,000,000, a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron $10,000,000, a tax of 50 cents per ton on fabricated iron and steel probably $10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation without making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any one set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this generation.

I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its own security and to make sure of entire freedom to play the impartial role in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in my mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in controversy between this and other governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flags, but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life, who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks, but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers.

Disloyalty Denounced.

America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here—that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible thing has actually come about, and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with it. I urge you to enact such laws at the earliest possible moment and feel that in doing so I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and self respect of the nation. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. There are not many, but they are infinitely mischievant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Americans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart, but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us.

To Mobilize Resources.

While we speak of the preparation of the nation to make sure of her security and her effective power we must not fall into the patent error of supposing that her real strength comes from armaments and mere safeguards of written law. It comes, of course, from her people, their energy, their success in their undertakings, their free opportunity to use the natural resources of our great home land and of the lands outside our continental borders which look to us for protection, for encouragement and for assistance in their development; from the organization and freedom and vitality of our economic life. The domestic questions which engaged the attention of the last congress are more vital to the nation in this its time of test than at any other time. We cannot adequately make ready for any trial of our strength unless we wisely and promptly direct the forces of our laws into these all important fields of domestic action. A matter which it seems to me we should have very much at heart is the creation of the right instrumentalities by which to mobilize our economic resources in any time of national necessity. I take it for granted that I do not need your authority to call into systematic consultation with the directing officers of the army and navy men of recognized leadership and ability from among our citizens who are thoroughly familiar, for example, with the transportation facilities of the country and therefore competent to advise how they may be coordinated when the need arises, those who can suggest the best way in which to bring about prompt co-operation among the manufacturers of the country, should it be necessary, and those who could assist to bring the technical skill of the country to the aid of the government in the solution of particular problems of defense. I only hope that if I should find it feasible to constitute such an advisory body the congress would be willing to vote the small sum of money that would be needed to defray the expenses that would probably be necessary to give it the clerical and administrative machinery with which to do serviceable work.

For Rural Credits.

What is more important is that the industries and resources of the country should be available and ready for mobilization. It is the more imperatively necessary, therefore, that we should promptly devise means for doing what we have not yet done—that we should give intelligent federal aid and stimulation to industrial and vocational education, as we have long done in the large field of our agricultural industry; that at the same time that we safeguard and conserve the natural resources of the country we should put them at the disposal of those who will use them promptly and intelligently, as was sought to be done in the admirable bills submitted to the last congress from its committees on the public lands, bills which I earnestly recommend in principle to your consideration; that we should put into early operation some provision for rural credits which will add to the extensive borrowing facilities already afforded the farmer by the reserve bank act adequate instrumentalities by which long credits may be obtained on land mortgages and that we should study more carefully than they have hitherto been studied the right adaptation of our economic arrangements to changing conditions.

Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us when peace has returned to the world and the nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are dealing with when we come to act, if it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

Efficiency and Security.

In the meantime may I make this suggestion? The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this country. There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our railroads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully, as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering, and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of federal legislation.

No one, I am sure, would wish to take any backward step. The regulation of the railways of the country by federal commission has had admirable results and has fully justified the hopes and expectations of those by whom the policy of regulation was originally proposed. The question is not what should we undo? It is, whether there is anything else we can do that would supply us with effective means, in the very process of regulation, for bettering the conditions under which the railroads are operated and for making them more useful servants of the country as a whole. It seems to me that it might be the part of wisdom, therefore, before further legislation in this field is attempted, to look at the whole problem of co-ordination and efficiency in the full light of a fresh assessment of circumstance and opinion, as a guide to dealing with the several parts of it.

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self government, industry, justice, liberty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety and assured success. In this we are no partisans, but heralds and champions of a new age.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NET ADVANCE IN COTTON

Early Bulge Into New High Ground Followed by Reaction—Net Gain 5 to 9 Points.

New York, Dec. 7.—Renewal of yesterday's buying sent cotton into new high ground for the movement during today's early trading, but the advance was checked by realizing around 12.95 for March, with that delivery closing at 12.89. The general list closed barely steady at a net advance of 5 to 9 points.

The opening was firm 10 to 13 points higher in response to relatively firm cables and bullish over-night Southern spot advices. Realizing caused slight reactions right after the call, but this led to a further widening of the differences between New York and Liverpool connections to cover straddle shorts. All offerings were readily absorbed by a broadening Wall Street and commission house demand, while there was also trade buying on the upward movement which carried January to 12.68; May to 13.18, and July to 13.26 late in the forenoon.

There appeared to be no change of sentiment with reference to the probable showing of the census ginning figures tomorrow, but the advance of about 25 to 34 points from the low level of last month attracted realizing and uncertainty as to the showing of the approaching government reports doubtless promoted the tendency to even up. The market eased off after the Liverpool close with January selling back to 12.59; March to 12.87, and May to 13.08. Busines was not as active on the setback as it was on the early advance and the pressure was attributed chiefly to the realizing of old longs, while spot houses were moderate buyers on a scale down.

Mail advices from Manchester report improved spinners' margins, notwithstanding the scarcity of labor and advanced wages.

It was estimated that the Liverpool buying here during the first hour resulted in a moderate reduction of the straddle interest but a good part of the straddle interest in January is being transferred to later months.

Futures closed barely steady.

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	12.65	12.68	12.59	12.60
March	12.95	12.95	12.87	12.89
May	13.12	13.18	13.08	13.09
July	13.20	13.26	13.16	13.18
October	12.79	12.74	12.78	

Spot cotton steady; middling uplands 12.75; sales 1,200 bales.

THE PORT MOVEMENT.

New Orleans — Middling, 12.13; receipts, 13,789; sales, 1,385; stock, 359,528.

Galveston—Middling, 12.60; receipts, 30,907; sales, 1,114; stock, 298,699.

Mobile — Middling, 12.00; receipts, 638; sales, 225; stock, 23,633.

Savannah—Middling, 12.25; receipts, 5,853; sales, 3,234; stock, 216,307.

Charleston—Middling, 12.00; receipts, 1,575; stock, 96,340.

Wilmington—Receipts, 283; stock, 47,685.

Texas City—Receipts, 7,487.

Norfolk — Middling, 12.25; receipts, 2,537; sales, 1,044; stock, 115,642.

Baltimore—Stock, 4,270.

Boston — Middling, 12.60; receipts, 229; stock, 8,200.

Philadelphia—Middling, 13.00; stock, 2,463.

New York—Middling, 12.75; receipts, 25; exports, 1,963; sales, 1,200; stock, 303,006.

Minor Ports—Sales, 50; stock, 52,163.

Total today — Receipts, 53,323; exports, 2,013; stock, 1,527,936.

Total for week — Receipts, 134,427; exports, 49,215.

Total for season—Receipts, 3,341,072; exports, 1,879,983.

Interior Movement.

Houston — Middling, 12.60; receipts, 19,435; shipments, 12,172; sales, 4,827; stock, 217,142.

Memphis—Middling, 12.25; receipts, 7,586; shipments, 3,170; sales, 2,600; stock, 306,200.

Augusta—Middling, 12.13; receipts, 5,006; shipments, 2,037; sales, 2,352; stock, 200,616.

St. Louis — Middling, 12¼; receipts, 4,708; shipments, 4,690; stock, 13,706.

Cincinnati—Receipts, 786; shipments, 457; stock, 13,647.

Little Rock — Middling, 12.25; receipts, 3,114; shipments, 376; sales, 376; stock, 40,967.

Dallas —Middling, 11.90.

Montgomery—Middling, 12.00; sales, 407.

Total today—Receipts, 47,635; shipments, 22,902; stock, 792,378.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 7. — Cotton, spot, steady. Good middling, 8.03; middling, 7.66; low middling, 7.18. Sales, 14,0000; for speculation and export, 1,000. Receipts, 17,200.

Futures, unsettled. December, 7.53; December and January, 7.52; January and February, 7.51; February and March, 7.49; March and April, 7.47; April and May, 7.43½; May and June, 7.40; June and July, 7.36½; July and August, 7.33½; August and September, 7.18; September and October, 7.01; October and November, 6.97.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Market Makes Good Advance But Loses Most of it Later.

New Oleans, Dec. 7.—After an advance of 14 to 15 points in the first half of the session today, the local cotton market felt the pressure of liquidation from longs and the close was at a net gain of only 3 to 6 points. The high prices early in the day were the result of the sharp rise. The high prices early in the day were the result of the sharp rise in Liverpool and large sales of spots there.

Talk of small ginning returns and the tendency to look for a small government crop estimate were bullish influences. Offerings were scanty. As the session grew older recent buyers were more disposed to take profits and finally realizing became moderately large.

The 13 point rise in local spot quotations and interior reports of continued firmness of spots were a steadying influence, but new business was restricted by the nearness of the government reports.

Closed steady. Closing bids: January 12.46; March 12.75; May 12.97; July 13.09; October 12.65.

Spot cotton steady, 13 points up. Sales on the spot 1,026 bales; to arrive 260. Middling 12.13.

SETBACK IN WHEAT PRICES

Bearish Estimates as to Domestic Supply for Milling One of the Main Factors.

Chicago, December 7. — Bearish estimates in regard to the amount of domestic wheat of sufficient quality for milling did a good deal today to bring about a setback in prices. The market closed unsettled, but 2@2⅛ to 2⅛c. net lower, with December at $1.16¾ and May at $1.17⅞@⅞.

In corn, the outcome varied from ⅛@⅜c. decline to ⅜@½c. advance. Oats finished ⅛@ to ⅛c. off, and provisions showing a rise of 30 to 55c.

Grain and provisions close:

Wheat — December, 1.16¾; May, 1.17⅞.

Corn—December, 68¼; May, 72¼.

Oats—December, 43¼; May, 45⅞.

Pork—January, 18.57; May, 18.60.

Lard—January, 9.82; May, 10.15.

Ribs—January, 10.02; May, 10.25.

Cash grain:

Wheat—No. 2, red, nominal. No. 3, red, 1.19@1.21½; No. 2, hard, 1.18@1.22; No. 3, hard, 1.12½@1.15½.

Corn—No. 2, yellow, old, 73; No. 4, yellow, new, 66½@67½; No. 4, white, new, 66@67.

MARINE.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.

Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.). 3,289 tons, Holasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Keil (Ger.). 2,872 tons, Lemke, Heide & Co.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

(Quoted Daily by the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.)

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—54c.

ROSIN—$5.50 to $5.70.

TAR—$2.30-9½.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Nominal.

Quotation same day last year—Spirits turpentine, 42½. Rosin, $3.15. Tar, $2.00-8½. Crude Turpentine, firm, $3.25, $3.25, $2.25.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine .. ..(—)

Rosin 4

Tar 92

Crude Turpentine .. ..(—)

Receipts — Same day last year: Spirits turpentine, 6 casks; rosin, 28 barrels; tar, 251 barrels; crude turpentine, 32 barrels.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—11⅝c. Quotations same day last year, 7c.

Receipts—273 bales; same day last year, 1,035 bales.

Total receipts since August 1st, to date, 129,613 bales.

Total receipts to same date last year, 72,336 bales.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Wilmington, Dec. 7, 1915.

Atlantic Coast Line—156 bales of cotton; 4 barrels rosin; 48 barrels tar.

Seaboard Air Line—117 bales cotton.

Str. Thelma—44 barrels tar.

Total—273 bales cotton; 4 barrels rosin; 92 barrels tar.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Dec. 7. — North Carolina Peanuts—New crop, market lower. Fancy hand-picked, 80c.; No. 1, machine picked, 75c. per bushel.

Virginia Peanuts—New crop, steady. Jumbos, 66c.; fancy hand-picked, 55c.; No. 1, machine-picked, 50c. per bushel.

Spanish Peanuts—New crop, steady; No. 1, small, machine-picked, 85c.; Jumbos, 80c. per bushel.

Receipts—Light.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Dec. 6.)

CORN—$1.75 per sack.

IRISH POTATOES—80c to 90c.

SWEET POTATOES—Yams, 40c. to 45c. per bushel.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good demand.

PORK—Small, 10@11c. per pound.

SHEEP—Gross: Old sheep, 3@4c.; lambs, 3@5c. lb.

WOOL—Burry, 19 to 28c.; black wool, 17 to 20c; first class white wool, 27c.

HIDES—Green salt, 12@13c.; dry flint, 17@20c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 20c.; sides and shoulders, 16c. per lb. Good demand.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c. per lb.; good demand.

POULTRY—Chickens, grown, 45c to 50c.; spring, 20c to 35c. head. Geese, 55c. to 60c. per head. Ducks, 35c. to 60c. owing to quality. Turkeys, 15c to 18c. lb., alive; 20c to 22c., dressed.

EGGS—37c to 38c.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.

(Reported by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Dec. 6.—Spanish: Farmers' stock: Old peanuts, first quality, 70c. per bu.; old, damaged, 40c. to 50c. per bu.; new, dry and clean, 90c. per bu; new, green and dirty, 50c to 75c per bu.

Virginias—Farmers' stock: New fancy Jumbo, 3¼c. per lb.; new, extra prime, 3¼c. per lb.; new prime, 3c. per lb.; new, shelling stock, 2¼c. to 2¾c. per lb.

COTTON SEED OIL MARKET.

New York, Dec. 7. — Cotton seed oil was firmer; final prices showing net gains of from 9 to 22 points. There was fresh buying for outside account, as well as belated short covering, inspired by advancing crude markets and strength in lard and cotton. Sales, 31,500 barrels.

Closed firm. Spot, 8.50 bid. December, 8.56@8.57; January, 8.50@8.54; February, 8.55@8.60; March, 8.61@8.63; April, 8.65@8.67; May, 8.72@8.75; June, 8.75@8.85; July, 8.88@8.93.

CHICAGO LIVS STOCK.

Chicago, Dec. 7. — Hogs — Steady. Bulk, 6.05@6.55; light, 5.50@6.50; mixed, 5.90@6.70; heavy, 6.15@6.75; roughs, 6.15@6.30; pigs, 4.00@5.40.

Cattle — Steady. Native beef steers, 5.50@10.50; cows and heifers, 2.60@8.10; calves, 6.50@10.25.

Sheep—Weak. Wethers, 6.00@6.50; ewes, 4.10@6.25; lambs 6.75@9.25.

SOME DISFAVOR IN STREET

Message Not Altogether to the Liking of the Nation's Financial Center

New York, Dec. 7.—If the course of today's stock market may be accepted as a criterion, Wall Street regarded some of the main points of the President's message to Congress with disfavor. Standard stocks, which were dull but steady in the forenoon and became more active and stronger on publication of the message, fell back later under the weight of heavy selling.

United States Steel was the overshadowing feature of the midday advance, ascending almost steadily from its early minimum of 86 5-8 to 88 1-4, a mere 1-8 under its best price of recent years, on transactions that ranged from 1,000 to 7,500 shares. Rails and other seasoned issues rose proportionately but yielded with steel in the irregular and unsettled close, which registered numerous net losses.

Much of the liquidation which followed the more careful reading of the President's recommendations was ascribed to those features dealing with a proposed tax on various crude and refined to products. To impartial observers, however, those features were largely counter-balanced by the President's attitude toward what was termed the "transportation problem."

Chief among the many advances of the early session, most of which were subsequently effaced, were Studebaker, Baldwin Locomotive, New York Air Brakes, Sloss Sheffield Steel, Harvester, Industrial Alcohol, Distillers Securities, International Nickel and Petroleums.

London was again a seller here, confining its limited trading to Pacifics and some of the minor metals. November figures compiled by the British board of trade showed an increase of $55,000,000 in exports over the same month of 1914, but imports increased to the extent of $80,600,000. Sterling Exchange was strong, comparing with highest rates of the recent movement, but Continental remittances were easier.

Bonds were irregular with another decline in Anglo-French notes, which sold for "future" delivery at 96 3-4. Total sales (par value) aggregated $4,545,000. United States coupon 4s were 5-8 per cent. lower on call.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

Allis-Chalmers	32¾
American Beet Sugar	71⅞
American Can	61⅝
American Car and Foundry	82¼
American Cities, pfd	46
American Cotton Oil	57¼
American Locomotive	70⅝
American Smelting	99
American Sugar	117⅜
American Tel. and Tel.	127¾
American Tobacco	219½
Anaconda Copper	87⅜
Atchison	107
Atlantic Coast Line	115½
Baldwin Locomotive	¼
Baltimore and Ohio	94¼
Bethlehem Stel	468½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	90¼
Canadian Pacific	183½
Central Leather	60½
Chesapeake and Ohio	63⅜
Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul	94
Chicago, R. I. and Pac. Ry	19¾
Consolidated Gas	143⅝
Crucible Steel	74
Erie	44
General Electric	176¾
General Motors	521
Great Northern, pfd	127
Illinois Central	108½
Interborough Consol. Corp	22
Kansas City Southern	32½
Lehigh Valley	82⅜
Louisville and Nashville	128
Liggett and Myers	250
Lorillard Co	182⅞
Missouri, Kansas and Texas, pfd	16¾
Mexican Petroleum	93
National Lead	65½
New York Central	103⅞
N. Y., N. H. and Hartford	75¼
Norfolk and Western	120¼
Northern Pacific	116½
Pennsylvania	59½
Reading	82
Rep. Iron and Steel	53X
Rep. Iron and Steel, pfd	110
Seaboard Air Line	18¾
Seaboard Air Line, pfd	40⅞
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron	65
Studebaker Corp	156½
Southern Pacific	100⅞
Southern Railway	24
Southern Railway, pfd	62¼
Tennessee Copper	58
Texas Co	212⅝
Texas and Pacific	15⅝
Union Pacific	138½
United States Rubber	55⅝
United States Steel	86¾
United States Steel, pfd	116
Utah Copper	80
Virginia-Caro. Chem	47
Western Union	88⅛
Westinghouse Electric	69
Great Northern Ore	43¾
Va. I., C. and C	63½
Wabash B. W. I	29¼
Missouri Pacific	5⅞
United Fruit	145

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Dec. 7. — Cotton goods prices were firm and advanced today. Yarns were firm. Men's wear bought for Fall at advanced prices. The scarcity of dye stuffs is becoming a very serious matter in all textile lines.

SAVANNAH NAVAL STORES.

Savannah, Dec. 7. — Turpentine, firm, at 53¾; sales, 85; receipts, 310; shipments, 317; stock, 14,760.

Rosin—Firm. Sales, 1,561; receipts, 3,004; shipments, 299; stock, 74,638. Quote: A, B, C, D, 5.60; E, 5.65; F, 5.60@5.65; G and H, 5.70; I, 5.70@5.75; K, 6.00@6.15; M, 6.25@6.45; N, 6.65; W G, 6.90; W W, 7.00@7.15.

NEW YORK PROVISIONS MARKET.

New York, Dec. 7. — Sugar, firm; centrifugal, 5.40; molasses, 4.43; refined, steady.

Coffee—Spot, quiet; Rio, No. 7, 7⅝; Santos, No. 4, 9½.

Butter—Firm.

Cheese—Firm.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, Dec. 7. — Mercantile paper, 3@3¼. Sterling sixty days, 4.65; demand, 4.7125; cables, 4.7210. Bar silver, 56¼. Mexican dollars, 43. Government bonds, heavy. Railroad bonds, irregular.

Time loans, firmer. Sixty days, 2½; ninety days, 2¾; six months, 2¾@3 per cent. Call money, steady. Ruling rate, 1¼.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

December 8, 1915.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M., yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 34 degrees; at 8 P. M., 39 degrees; maximum, 49 degrees; minimum, 29 degrees; mean, 39 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, .00 inch; rainfall for the month, to date, .01.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M. yesterday, 4 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

The Port Calendar, Dec. 8, 1915.

Sun rises .....7:06 A. M.
Sun sets .....5:03 P. M.
Day's length .....9 hrs. 57 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	11:02	11:05	5:47	6:31
Southport	8:55	9:10	2:35	3:24
Masonboro nllet	8:44	8:59	2:15	3:04

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.

December 7, 1915.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature: Highest today.	Lowest Last night.	Precipitation at 8 p.m.
Abilene	cldy	58	54	.06
Asheville	clear	40	29	.0
Atlanta	cldy	46	34	.0
Augusta	cldy	50	28	.0
Baltimore	clear	42	—	.0
Birmingh.	cldy	50	36	.0
Charleston	cldy	50	34	.0
Charlotte	clear	46	28	.0
Chicago	pt cldy	38	32	.0
Galveston	cldy	66	60	3.42
Jacksonv.	cldy	58	40	.0
Memphis	cldy	48	36	.0
Montgom'y	cldy	52	40	.0
New Orl.	rain	60	56	.01
New York	pt cldy	34	28	.0
Oklahoma	cldy	62	46	.0
Palestine	pt cldy	58	54	.54
Pittsburg	cldy	34	30	.0
Raleigh	cldy	48	28	.0
Savannah	cldy	52	34	.0
Shreveport	clear	56	52	.02
St. Louis	cldy	52	30	.0
Washing'n	clear	42	28	.0

CAMP GLENN NOT THE PLACE.

Should Not be Selected for Training Camp, Says Captain Brown.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Kinston, N. C., Dec. 7.—Capt. J. I. Brown, a local military officer, believes Camp Glenn should not be selected for the proposed civilian training camp in North Carolina. Asheville, too, is too much of a social center and should not be considered, he says, because men who are going to study soldiering for a few short weeks have no time to give to social gayety. Camp Glenn deserves no considerable improvement because he doubts if it will be of as much value in the event of war as it is generally thought it would be. It is undefended, he says, and in the event of hostilities with the North Carolina troops mobilizing there any destroyer or other fast ship commanded by a venturesome spirit might dash up and shell the place so effectually that in a few minutes' time it would be found untenable by the brigade or division of troops that might be quartered there.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Miss Jane Addams probably will not be operated on, Dr. James B. Herrick said today, in announcing that the widely known peace advocate and settlement worker is suffering from a hemorrhage of the kidney.

IF BACKACHY OR KIDNEYS BOTHER

Eat Less Meat and Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Out Kidneys—Drink Plenty Water.

Uric acid in meat excites the kidneys, they become overworked; get sluggish, ache, and feel like lumps of lead. The urine becomes cloudy; the bladder is irritated, and you may be obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night. When the kidneys clog you must help them flush off the body's urinous waste or you'll be a real sick person shortly. At first you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, you suffer from backache, sick headache, dizziness, stomach gets sour, tongue coated and you feel rheumatic twinges when the weather is bad.

Eat less meat, drink lots of water; also get from any pharmacist four ounces of Jad Salts; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days, and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean clogged kidneys and stimulate them to normal activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer is a source of irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active. Druggists here say they sell lots of Jad Salts to folks who believe in overcoming kidney trouble while it is only trouble.

Seaboard Air Line Railway

THE PROGRESSIVE RAILWAY OF THE SOUTH.

:-: LOW ROUND TRIP :-:

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES FROM WILMINGTON TO POINTS IN STATES NAMED.

Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.

TICKETS ON SALE DECEMBER 17th, 18th, 23rd, 24th AND 25th,

Limited Returning Before Midnight, January 10th.

Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

TICKETS ON SALE DECEMBER 17th, 18th, 23rd, 24th AND 25th.

Limited Returning Before Midnight January 10th.

Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

TICKETS ON SALE DECEMBER 17th, 18th, 23rd, 24th AND 25th.

Limited Returning Before Midnight, January 10th.

For Tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'Phone 178, or apply to Agent.

JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.

BRAY BROTHERS

STOCKS & BONDS

GREENSBORO, N. C.

WE WANT

Ten to Fifteen Thousand North Carolina Bonds right now, and will pay a good price for them.

Wire, 'phone or write us giving amount of Bonds you have for sale, and price of same.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO US. WE DO IT NOW. WIRE, 'PHONE OR WRITE US FOR WHAT YOU WANT.

Southern Commercial Congress

$7.35---CHARLESTON---$7.35

For the above occasion the Atlantic Coast Line will sell excursion tickets from Wilmington to Charleston at $7.35. Tickets will be sold for all trains on December 11, 12 and 13, limited returning to midnight of December 22, 1915. Proportionately low fares will be made from all points on the Atlantic Coast Line.

This is a convention of the greatest importance to the South's commercial, manufacturing and industrial interests, and will be an opening wedge for it's opportunities at this time. In recognition of s importance the United States Government proposes to send nine (9) battleships to Charleston and in addition there will be a large number of cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines there for the inspection and pleasure of the large number of the South's representative citizens who will be present.

For schedules and further information, Phone 160.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
The Standard Railroad of the South.

ATLANTA, GA.,
—via—
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY
The Progressive Railway of the South.
Shortest and Most Direct Route.

Leave Wilmington .. ..4:00 P. M.
Arrive Atlanta .. ..7:00 A. M.

Making connection for Birmingham, Memphis, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago.

For further information call 'phone 178, City Ticket Office, Orton Hotel.

JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS RUNNING EVERY DAY TO ATLANTA.

Lv. Wilmington .. ..3:45 P. M.
Ar. Atlanta .. ..6:05 A. M.

Connects in Union Depot with the "Dixie Flyer," leaving 8:15 A. M. for Chicago and St. Louis, via Chattanooga and Nashville, and with the "South Atlantic Limited," leaving 7:12 A. M., for Cincinnati, Louisville and Indianapolis, via Knoxville.

TO WASHINGTON AND NORFOLK:

Lv. Wilmington .. ..6:45 P. M.
Ar. Norfolk .. ..7:35 A. M.
Ar. Washington .. ..7:50 A. M.
Ar. New York .. ..1:40 P. M.

Broiler-Buffet service to Washington. Dining Cars thence to New York.

'PHONE 160.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE,
The Standard Railroad of the South.

Christmas and New Year Excursion Fares

Between all points on the Atlantic Coast Line and points on connecting lines.

Tickets on sale December 17th, 18th, 23rd, 24th and 25th, limited returning until midnight of January 10th, 1916.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
The Standard Railroad of the South

For Ticket and Pullman reservation and any desired information

PHONE 160.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"
Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares
—from—
WILMINGTON

CHARLESTON, S. C. $7.35
Account Southern Commercial Congress
On sale Dec. 11, 12 and 13; limited returning December 22.

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. $8.50
On sale December 13, 14 and 15, limited returning December 18, 1915.

For schedules, reservations, etc.

'PHONE 160.
The Standard Railroad of the South
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

my13-th,sa,m-tf

J. B. McCABE

Certified Public Accountant

Room 815 Murch, Nat. Bank Bldg.
Phone 996 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter-s Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington, Effective Oct. 31, 1915. Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES.	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 3:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 62. 5:30 A.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Ft. Myers, Columbia, and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to recieve outbound passengers at Wilmington at and after 10.00 P. M. and may be occupied, inbound, until 7:00 A. M.	No. 80. 11:59 P.M. Daily.
No. 64 5:15 A.M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. only.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate Stations.	No. 63. 6:15 P.M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. only.
No. 48. 7:40 A.M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. 6:05 P.M. Daily.
No. 63. 8:45 A.M. Daily.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 59. 8:00 P.M. Daily.
No. 42. 3:25 P.M. Daily.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate Stations.	No. 62. 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 86. 3:45 P.M. Daily.	Chadbourn, Florence, Columbia, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida points. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta. Pullman Cars between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. 12:50 P.M. Daily.
No. 58. 6:30 P.M. Tues., Thurs. and Sat. only.	Fayetteville and Intermediate Stations.	No. 60. 10:15 A.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat. only.
No. 42. 6:45 P. M. Daily.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. 9:50 A.M. Daily.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 160.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect November 15, 1915.

WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS

EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND		
Leave Front and for Winter Park	Leave Front and for Wrightsville	Leave... Front and for Beach	Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave Beach for Wilmington
.....	.....	.....	a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a7:36 A. M.	a7:25 A. M.	.....
6:55 A. M.	6:55 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.	8:01 A. M.	7:50 A. M.	7:40 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....	a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
.....	.....	.....	b10:31 A. M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	11:06 A. M.	10:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	b1:00 P. M.	b2:06 P. M.	b1:55 P. M.	b1:45 P. M.
a1:10 P. M.	a1:10 P. M.	a1:10 P. M.	a2:01 P. M.	a1:50 P. M.	af1:45 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....	a2:36 P. M.	a2:25 P. M.	.....
c d2:35 P.M.	.....	.....	c d3:06 P.M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....	4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....	c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....	5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	b5:15 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....	6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....	6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	c6:40 P. M.	7:31 P. M.	7:20 P. M.	f7:15 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....	8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....	8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....	10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:15 P. M.	11:15 P. M.	.....	11:56 P.M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess Streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.
Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily except Sundays.
b—Sundays only.
c—Superseded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning, leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Does not go beyond Station No. 3.
f—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.
(Daily Except Sunday)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

For Sale

860 rolls Cotton Bagging.
1300 bundles Cotton Ties.
30 bags Wheat.
2000 bushels Rust Proof Seed Oats and Burt Oats.
75 bags Rye.
All Tested by the Agricultural Department.
150 bags Nitrate Soda.
4000 kegs Nails.
300 bbls. Molasses.
Also All Other Goods Usually Carried in Our Line.

D. L. Gore Co.

Wholesale Grocers
WILMINGTON, N. C.

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Between
Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Office and Piers, foot Grace Street. Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished upon application.

J. L. DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street. Phone 482.
HENRY WILLIAMS, JR. General Freight Agent, Baltimore, Md.

Read Star Business Locals.

CLYDE LINE

TO NEW YORK AND GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York—Wilmington.
Steamship Chippewa, Friday, Nov. 26
Steamship Cherokee, Friday, Dec. 3rd
Wilmington—Georgetown.
Steamship Chippewa, Monday, Nov. 29
Steamship Cherokee, Monday, Dec. 6
Wilmington—New York.
Steamship Cherokee, Saturday, Nov. 27
Steamship Chippewa, Saturday, Dec. 4
Steamship Chippewa DOES NOT Carry Passengers.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.,
C. J. BECKER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
H. G. SMALLBONES, Commercial Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
General Offices: Pier 36 N. R., New York

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South. Effective June 9th, 1915.

No. 13—4:00 P. M. THROUGH STEEL SLEEPER BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND ATLANTA—THROUGH PULLMAN PARLOR CAR BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE. Train for Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Charlotte and intermediate points, connecting at Hamlet for all point. North, South and West.

No. 19—5:00 A. M.—THROUGH SLEEPING CAR BETWEEN WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE—Open at 10:00 P. M. for Passengers. Train for Charlotte and intermediate points, connecting at Hamlet for all points North and West.

For detailed information and reservations, call on City Ticket Agent, Orton Bldg, Wilmington; 'Phone 178.

R. W. WALLACE, C. T. A. H. E. PLEASANTS, T. P. A. Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN T. WEST, D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

Read Star Business Locals.

PONTIFF IS DEPRIVED OF NECESSARY LIBERTY

Complains at Misfortunes War Has Brought to Holy See.

Impossible to Avoid a Number of Inconveniences of a Serious Nature, Says Pope Benedict—Communication Restricted.

Rome, Dec. 7.—Pope Benedict, in his allocution delivered before the secret consistory yesterday, dwelt upon the misfortunes which the war has brought upon the Holy See and referred to his previous complaint that the pontiff had been deprived of the liberty necessary for the government of the church. He said that some of the ambassadors and ministers, by reason of such a state of events, had left the Vatican "in order to protect their personal dignity and the prerogative of their office."

"Certainly those who govern Italy are not wanting in good intentions to eliminate the inconveniences," said the pontiff, "but this of itself clearly demonstrates that the position of the pontiff is dependent upon the civil authorities and that with a change of men and circumstances, the position itself might change for the worse.

"No reasonable man can assert that a position so uncertain, so dependent upon the arbitrary powers of others, can be that which properly becomes the Apostolic See.

"Moreover, it was impossible to avoid on account of the force of circumstances a number of inconveniences of a serious nature. Not to speak of others, we shall limit ourselves to observe that some of the ambassadors and ministers accredited to us by their sovereigns were constrined to depart in order to protect their personal dignity and the prerogatives of their office. This means the curtailing of the inherent rights of the Holy See and a weakening of the necessary guarantees which she needs in her dealings with foreign governments."

Protests Against Suspicion.

The Pope protested against what he termed the suspicion that had arisen, that by virtually force of circumstances, the Holy See had been regulated and guided in its treatment of the affairs of the contending nations by suggestions of those who had access to the Vatican.

"The increased difficulty of communication between ourselves and the Catholic world," said the pontiff, "rendered it very difficult to form a complete and exact judgment of events. It seems to us that what we have thus far said is sufficient to show that our sorrow increases day by day, whether on account of the frightful increase of this slaughter, which is scarcely worthy of centuries of barbarism, or because the position of the police become worse."

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION GOES TO ST. LOUIS NEXT JUNE

(Continued From Page One.)

and has avoided war, without yielding on well recognized principles of international law, justice and humanity. He has vindicated the rights of neutrals on the sea, he has upheld the best traditions of his high office, and has discharged his trust with such signal fidelity, firmness and efficiency, that he has won the confidence and affection of the American people, regardless of political affiliations. His masterly handling of both national and international questions demands his renomination and re-election as the trusted leader of the National Democracy in 1916.

"We heartily commend the efficient service of those distinguished senators and representatives in Congress who have tirelessly and successfully endeavored to assist the President in the work of his administration."

Selecting Convention City.

When the committee took up the claims of the various cities seeking the convention, National Committeeman Charles Boeschenstein presented Governod Edward F. Dunne, to make the opening statement for Chicago. Mr. Boechenstein did not want Chicago's financial offer to go before the committee until the other cities had been heard from. He also asked if the financial propositions could not be made in executive session. The committee, however, decided that each city in turn should present its case in full and in open session.

"All right, then," said Mr. Boschenstein, "we will start the ante with an offer of $100,000 guaranteed by the Association of Commerce."

"What do you mean by ante?" asked a committeeman from the rear of the hall.

"Let somebody raise it and we will show you," replied the gentleman from Illinois.

Governor Dunne dwelt upon Chicago's climate, railroad facilities, hotel accommodations, and central location. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis followed Governor Dunne and told the committee that the selection of Chicago would help the Democrats to carry Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois itself.

Clark Wants Primaries.

When Missouri's turn came the committeeman from that state, E. F. Goltra, introduced Speaker Champ Clark. The speaker was greeted with cheers. He asserted that St. Louis was closer to the center of the country than any other of the applicant cities.

"If I had my way about it," said the Speaker, somewhat reflectively, "there never would be another national convention but in its stead we would have presidential primaries. Furthermore, I think every National convention should be held in a hall accommodating not more than 3,000 persons, 1,000 delegates, 1,000 alternates, and 1,000 newspaper men. That's enough.

"Now I believe in playing the game with the cards above the table. Do you want the 18 electoral votes of Missouri, or don't you? If you want them, send the convention to St. Louis. Missouri always has been the Democratic breakwater against the Republican hordes of the North. But recently the Republicans of Illinois and Iowa have been moving into Missouri and the Republican vote is increasing. A lot of our good Democrats in Missouri have been moving to Texas and Oklahoma. But the Republicans don't move out. The colored brother stays with us. He stays and propagates and he propagates fluently."

London, Dec. 7.—Minister of Munitions David Lloyd George announces that there are now 2,026 government controlled munitions establishments.

URGE CREDIT SYSTEM FOR FOREIGN BUYERS

Speakers Before International Trade Conference.

Say That is What America Must Have to Take Its Rightful Place in the Commerce of the World—Meeting in New York.

New York, Dec. 7—That the need of America is a credit system for foreign buyers, if this country is to take its rightful place in the commercial world, was emphasized in addresses today at the International Trade Conference, being held here under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers. It was urged again at a banquet tonight by speakers from South American cities who included Ambassador Domicio Da Gama, of Brazil, and Minister Frederico Alfonso Pezet, of Peru.

John J. Arnold, vice-president of the First National bank, of Chicago, advocated the establishment of an American bank for foreign credit. To accomplish this, he said, an amendment to the banking laws would have to be made permitting American banks to subscribe to capital for the establishment of such an institution.

A proposal somewhat similar to that of Mr. Arnold was made by the committee on banking and currency. The committee, however, favored having subscriptions to the stock made by business houses doing a foreign trade.

Discussing foreign securities and the American investor, Mortimer L. Schiff, of this city, declared he believed it useless for any one to try to create a market in this country for this class of investments until the United States "adopts a stronger foreign policy."

John Bassett Moore, formerly counsellor of the State Department, said it is probable that after the war the United States will find it necessary to revise or supplement its commercial treaties with belligerent European nations.

Wilson Given Credit.

President Wilson was given credit for establishing a policy of co-operation between the nations of North and South America in an address delivered here today before the International Trade Conference by Federico Alfonse Pezet, Peruvian minister to the United States.

Mr. Pezet addressed the conference on the necessity of a better understanding between the people of the United States and the nations of Latin-America. Referring to President Wilson, he said:

"President Wilson has shown us the road to an American solidarity through a frank policy of co-operation in all matters of Continental interest. His actions have paved the way for the better understanding between the two great families that people the Western Hemisphere. He has brought Henry Clay's and James G. Blaine's pan-Americanism a step further, and made it a practical American policy."

Opportunities in India.

Trade conditions and opportunities for investing American capital in India were outlined tonight to the International Trade Conference, being held here under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers, by Nusserwanjee Maneckshaw Marshall, a merchant of Bombay.

Mr. Marshall pointed out the difficulties he had encountered in his business of exporting from this country to India. Present obstacles, he said, were the want of direct shipping facilities; the high productive cost of American-made goods, and the fact that the general buyer in India is a poor man. Exorbitant freight rates, Mr. Marshall said he had found resulted from the lack of American-owned merchant vessels. This, he declared, might not affect sales in India if the manufacturer was willing to take a small profit.

Reserve Act and Foreign Trade.

The effect of the Federal Reserve act in promoting American trade in foreign countries was described today in an address delivered by Ernest E. Ling, foreign trade manager of the National City bank, of New York, before the International Trade Conference.

Mr. Ling pointed out that for years prior to the passage of this law, European banks had fostered and produced foreign trade by their branch bank system—a system which was impossible at that time to American financial institutions.

He said that forty English banks operating in foreign countries have 1,325 branches in South America while five German banks have forty branches in the same region.

"The Federal Reserve Act," he said, "has made it possible for branches of (American) national banks to be established in foreign countries and to place back of the branches the prestige and resources of the parent bank. Thus, within a year, the National City Bank established six branches in South America, and this has given rise to an important volume of direct exchange transactions, the immediate effect of which, and the effect most important to the commercial interests of the United States, being the establishment of dollar exchange on a permanent basis."

Will be Able to Hold Trade.

Confidence that American merchants will be able to hold, after the restoration of peace in Europe, trade built up since the outbreak of war was voiced here tonight by Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in a speech before the International Trade Conference.

"Some people," said Dr. Pratt, "are of the opinion that following the war the European countries will flood not only our own market but the other markets of the world with cheaply made, low priced manufactured articles. The predominance of opinion, however, seems to be, and I confess that the facts and logic of the situation seem to urge this view, that the cost of production and consequently prices will be much enhanced in European countries, and that, in spite of the best organized and most vigorous efforts on the part of our European competitors, they will not be able to compete in our own markets and in other markets of the world on as favorable returns as heretofore. I believe and I find that most of those who are professionaly engaged in foreign trade hold a similar opinion, that we shall be able to retain the major part of the market which we gained during the present disturbed world conditions."

UGH! CALOMEL MAKES YOU SICK. DON'T STAY BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED

"Dodson's Liver Tone" Will Clean Your Sluggish Liver Better Than Calomel and Can Not Salivate.

Calomel makes you sick; you lose a day's work. Calomel is quicksilver and it salivates; calomel injures your liver.

If you are bilious; feel lazy, sluggish and all knocked out, if your bowels are constipated and your head aches or stomach is sour, just take a spoonful of harmless Dodson's Liver Tone instead of using sickening, salivating calomel. Dodson's Liver Tone is real liver medicine. You'll know it next morning because you will wake up feeling fine, your liver will be working, your headache and dizziness gone, your stomach will be sweet and bowels regular. You will feel like working. You'll be cheerful; full of energy, vigor and ambition.

Your druggist or dealer sells you a 50 cent bottle of Bodson's Liver Tone under my personal guarantee that it will clean your sluggish liver better than nasty calomel; it won't make you sick and you can eat anything you want without being salivated. Your druggist guarantees that each spoonful will start your liver, clean your bowels and straighten you up by morning or you get your money back. Children gladly take Dodson's Liver Tone because it is pleasant tasting and doesn't gripe or cramp or make them sick.

I am selling millions of bottles of Dodson's Liver Tone to people who have found that this pleasant, vegetable, liver medicine takes the place of dangerous calomel. Buy one bottle on my sound, reliable guarantee. Ask your druggist about me.

COLUMBUS MAN PARDONED

H. B. Register, in Penitentiary Since 1904, For Murder, is Given His Liberty.

(Special Star Telegram).

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 7.—Governor Craig pardoned H. B. Register, Columbus county, from a life sentence as accessory before the fact in inducing his son, Jabel Register, and another accomplice to murder James Staley in 1903. Register is 77 years of age and the pardon is in consideration of his old age and desperate physical condition and of the rapidly approaching end of his life.

The Governor says he believes that in the merciful administration of justice the law should relent in this case. Register has been in the penitentiary since January, 1904. Judge Fred Moore, who sentenced him, is dead and Judge Lyon, who was the solicitor and who prosecuted old man Register, recommends the pardon, as do all lawyers and others interested in the prosecution.

When the murder was committed the murderers set fire to and burned the home of their victim in an effort to conceal their crime. Jabel Register was hanged.

MILITARY CONFERENCE CONSIDER THE DEMANDS OF ALLIES

(Continued from Page One.)

government of Greece has only two aims, to safeguard the sovereignty of Greece and not to abandon neutrality, no matter for what reason she may be urged to do so, no matter what inducements or pressure are brought to bear," said Premier Skouloudis.

"I think I may say," continued the premier, "that the air, surcharged for months with misunderstandings," is at last clearing; that the Entente Powers are beginning to understand that, while we are immovable on the two heads just stated, we are disposed in every other respect to give material expression to the feeling every Greek has towards France, Great Britain and Russia dating from Navarino."

BANKERS OF SOUTH WILL AID FARMERS FOR SAFE FARMING

(Continued from Page One.)

crop farming is unsafe both from the standpoint of prosperity and from the standpoint of banking credit. The passing year was forcibly demonstrated the South that a system of farming which makes the raising of sufficient food and feed the first concern is safe farming. We invite the producers to co-operate with us in making safe farming the basis of safe banking credit. We urge bankers and farmers to consider the plan recommended by the Department of Agriculture for using a farmers' rate sheet showing his assets and productive methods similar to the rate sheets and statement furnished by merchants, so that safe farming may receive financial accommodations at rates and terms as favorable as those furnished to commerce and industry."

The Texas system of ginning, warehousing, grading and marketing cotton under stated supervision was recommended for consideration and emulation by other states.

Dr. Knapp on "Safe-Farming"

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of the United States Department of Agriculture, in his address on "Safe Farming," declared the one-crop system is "unsafe and unsound and the marvel is that the South has come thus far without overpowering disaster."

"A tremendous increase in production of food crops has been noted in the South in the last seven years," said Dr. Knapp. "Animal husbandry also has shown a great increase. The South came nearer feeding herself last year than for years past. If we could pursue the same policy for five years, the South will be the most prosperous sections in the United States."

PREPAREDNESS OF THE NATION IS DISCUSSED

(Continued From Page Five)

been temporarily retarded. Citizenship involves duties as well as privileges—we must give as well as receive, and sometimes we are called upon to give ourselves. Universal disarmament we stand for—it is a worthy ideal. Some day it may be a reality—until then we must sleep with one eye open and our hand on our pistol pocket. In this war God is on the side of the strongest battalions. We don't fear war, but we want every other to fear our strength—that will insure peace. We should be invulnerable rather than invincible. We must not be indicted by our needlessness, nor convicted by our indifference. International morality always is below the morality of the average citizen. We believe in defense rather than in defiance. It is better that we be slightly over-defended than under defended. The budget is preparedness as applied to appropriations. Useless navy yards are still of use to the politicians and are only pawns in the game of politics. Many an army post has not seen an army in so long that they would not recognize it unless introduced by a resolution of Congress. Providence protects only those nations which demonstrate their faith by their preparedness. Politics must be eliminated from the vital question of national defense. The gun barrel is more effective than the pork barrel in protecting the nation against invasion. A soft answer may turn away wrath in a church, but not on a battle field. We need more Paul Reveres just now. We keep a gun in the house to shoot burglars and mad dogs, not our peaceful neighbors. The idea of preparedness is not hysteria, it is the calm, thoughtful impulse of the practical man. We quite agree that to put a gun into the hands of a manias or savage might be a dangerous experiment—ideals are the determining factors. Coast defense guns are useless unless they can shoot as far or farther than the strongest gun on the largest dreadnought. Being under-defended is worse than being undefended, because it invites slaughter. The weakling is more often an object of contempt than of pity. Carelessness is as fatal as cowardice. Guns and battleships are excess baggage without proper ammunition, and an army becomes an unorganized mob without a proper equipment of officers. National consciousness often develops into paranoia. Territorial expansion on the part of a nation is apt to unjustly crowd neighboring states and crowding irritates. A protest is usually unheeded by the transgressor, conscious of your inability to back it up. We have been treasonably indifferent."

FORD ASKS CONGRESS TO TAKE ACTION FOR PEACE

On Board Steamer Oscar II., at Sea, by Wireless, via Klasiarcanret Dec. 7.—Henry Ford has sent a wireless message to Congress asking support for his plans to end the European war.

Governor L. B. Hanna, of North Dakota, sent a wireless message to Secretary of State Lansing urging him to provide members of the Ford peace party with passports which will enable them to visit belligerent countries.

HAVOC IN THE ADRIATIC

French Submarine and Other Vessels Destroyed by Austrians.

Vienna, Dec. 7.—The sinking of a French submarine boat, the Fresnel, six steamers, and six large and several small Montenegrin sailing vessels in the lower Adriatic sea off the coast of Albania, is related in an official communication issued here today. All the vessels were loaded with war material, which they either were trying to land on the Albanian coast or to convey there.

Five of the vessels were sent to the bottom by the Austrian cruiser Novara and Austrian torpedo boat destroyers at San Giovanni Di Medua in the Gulf of Drin, to the north of Durazzo. They were engaged in discharging munitions. One Italian steamer armed with three guns and an Italian motor vessel were sunk while on their way from Brindisi to Durazzo. These were loaded with munitions.

While the Austrians were engaged in sinking these vessels at San Giovanni Di Mudua 20 guns on shore bombarded them heavily but the official report says without success.

Recent reports have been to the effect that Italian forces had been landed at Avlona, to enter the Balkan campaign and today's report of the putting ashore of munitions and of artillery attacks from shore against the Austrian warships seemingly gives verity to the previous accounts.

NEW HAVEN HAD OFFICIAL APPROVAL FOR ITS ACTS.

Such is the Testimony of Chas. S. Mellen for the Defense.

New York, Dec. 7.—The defense at the trial of the 11 former directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad charged with conspiring to monopolize the New England system began today the evidence intended to prove that official approval was given by the authorities of Massachusetts or other New England states for every railroad the New Haven acquired. The testimony, elicited from Charles S. Mellen on cross examination, was to show that the directors, with knowledge of his approval, could have had no criminal intent to violate the law.

The New York, Providence & Boston railroad was acquired by an act of the Rhode Island legislature, Mr. Mellen testified, and the lease of the Old Colony was approved by the attorney general of Massachusetts. The New York & New England was leased with the approval of the Massachusetts railroad commission. The commission's grant of the petition was read into the record.

RALEIGH CHURCH GETS $18,000.

Bonded Indebtedness Wiped Out by Bequest of Mrs. A. B. Andrews.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 7.—Through the will of the late Mrs. Julia M. Andrews, widow of the lamented Col. A. B. Andrews, first vice president of the Southern Railway Co., the Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal), of this city gets a bequest of $18,000 that completely wipes out the bonded indebtedness, the church property being the handsomest in this part of the country. It was when the finances of the church were readjusted three years ago for the completion of the splendid new granite church building that Colonel Andrews took an $18,000 bonded debt so that the funds would be assured for the completion of the church. The parish has been paying the annual interest and retiring one $500 bond each year. Now comes the will of Mrs. Andrews directing her executors to completely wipe out the debt against the church.

STEAMER WINNEBAGO CAPTURED BY A BRITISH CRUISER

Vessel Taken is Believed to be the American by That Name

Buenos Aires, Dec. 7.—Word has been received here that a British cruiser has baptured the steamer Winnebago. It is also reported that a British cruiser has captured on the high seas on board the steamer Vaubban, a German officer, who, it is explained, was involved in certain affairs in the United States, from which country, he made his escape.

The American steamer Winnebago is probably the vessel taken by the British. She left Newport News August 21 and arrived at Buenos Aires October 14. Since then the movements of the Winnebago have not been reported.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams, or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for Strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office, No. 51. Advertisements cannot be taken over the telephone—but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them. Contract advertising inserted "till forbid" will be discontinued only on written notice from the advertiser.

TEACHERS ONLY — KEYS AND translations bought, sold and exchanged. Send lists. Catalog free. Also entertainment books. School Supply Co., Greenwood, S. C. de5su,tu,w-3t*

WILL STORE, PACK OR SHIP YOUR furniture for less or sell you what you want at wholesale price, and give you easy terms. Rex Furniture and Auction Co., 106 Dock street. de8-1t

JUST RECEIVED FOR CHRISTMAS trade, corned hams, 20 cents; chocolate cream drops, 15 cents; French mixed cream drops, 10 1-2 cents; cocoanut bon bons, 12 1-2 cents. Schutt Bros., 'Phone 983. de8-23t*

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON DEAD — We publish one book written by himself, price $1.25; one written by the well known author Frederick R. Drinker, price $1.00. Both absolutely authentic. Outfit of your choice, fifteen cents, or both thirty cents. R. L. Phillips Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga. de8w;su-2t

FOR RENT — ONE LARGE FRONT room or two large and one small room, partly furnished, with or without board. Basement for storing. 213 South Second street. de8-1t*

THE JUNIOR AUXILIARY OF ST. John's Parish will hold their annual sale in the Parish House, Thursday afternoon, Dec. 9th, 3 P. M. Very reasonable Christmas articles will be for sale for big and little. A Christmas table for the little ones. Any article on it, 5 cents. de8-2t

WANTED — COMBINATION BOOK-keeper and collector. Must come well recommended. One who knows the city preferred. "Business," care Star. de8-2t

THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UN-furnished. Electric lights and water. Will make splendid housekeeping apartment for couple. Will rent cheap. Apply 315 North Seventh st. de8-1t

AUTOMOBILE FOR SALE CHEAP. — Lower price for cash. Clyde Line. de8-1t*

TRAIN YOUR DOLLARS TO ACT SEN-sible. You can do this by buying a lot at "Wi-No-Ca" Terrace; for lots, they are sure winners, for they are not hnadicapped by probabilities and possibilities. See the Agents, J. G. Wright & Son, 124 Princess street. de8-1t

GOLD PRIZE PRESSING WORKS — Suits spot cleaned, pressed, 50 cents; thoroughly cleaned, $1.00. Club rates, $1.00; five suits allowed. No charges for overcoats on club rates. Only 50 cents extra for cleaning member's suits. 'Phone 855; 19 Princess st. de8-1t*

SPECIAL SALE — NEW AND USED coal and wood heaters of all kinds at lowest bargains. Rex Furniture and Auction Co.; 106 Dock street. de8-2t

FOR SALE — TWO-PASSENGER WA-verly Electric roadster, in fine shape, with charging outfit and extra set tires; first offer $550.00 gets this bargain. G. F. Hunt; 'Phone 593. de8-2t

DESIRE TO ENGAGE THE SERVICES of a live wire brokerage firm. Success assured. Write for particulars. Address "Brokerage," care Star. de8-2t*

WANTED — THREE UNFURNISHED rooms on ground floor or cottage, by couple with two children. Address "R. P. T.," care Star. de8-1t*

FOR SALE — PLAYER PIANO, FIRST class condition. Bargain, if act quickly; also wanted to exchange Carolina Beach lot for Ford Touring Car. Must be in first class condition. "Ford," care Star. de8-1t*

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS — Beans, beans, beans. Country pig pork; nice all pork sausages. We guarantee service and quality of goods. 'Phone No. 72. Batson's Meat Market; 115 Market street. de8-tf

APARTMENT — TWO ROOMS AND private bath, in "Princess Building." Rents for $10.00. See the Agents, J. G. Wright & Son; 124 Princess street. de8-1t

WANTED TO SELL—DRY PINE WOOD sawed and split stove sizes, $1.00 per load; mixed with oak and ash, $1.25. Long 4 ft pine, 90 cents, delivered. 'Phone 1914. de8-1t*

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Condensed Report of Condition to Comptroller, at Close of Business, November 10th, 1915.

RESOURCES:			LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts		$1,417,210.29	Capital Stock	$ 250,000.00
U. S. Bonds (at par)		270,000.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	57,333.36
North Carolina 4 per cent Bonds (at par)		45,000.00	Circulation	250,000.00
Bonds and Securities		24,213.50	Rediscounts (with Federal Reserve Bank)	77,266.45
Banking House and Fixtures		45,662.65	Special Bond Account	45,000.00
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank		9,000.00	Reserve Account (for Building)	20,000.00
Real Estate		43,026.86	Bills Payable	70,000.00
Cash in our Vaults	$124,501.42		DEPOSITS	1,692,829.70
Due from Banks and U. S. Treas.	484,314.73	608,816.15		
Total		$2,462,929.45	Total	$2,462,929.45

Began Business in 1908, with Capital of $50,000.00. 6 Per Cent Annual Dividends Paid Since Organization.

OFFICERS:

W. B. COOPER . . Chairman of Board
THOS. E. COOPER . . . . . President C. E. BETHEA . . . . . Cashier
GEO. O. GAYLORD . . . Vice-President E. FRED BANCK. . . Assistant Cashier

STATEMENT CONDITION

THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, NOVEMBER 10th, 1915.

RESOURCES:			LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts		$4,745,818.48	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds (at par)		810,000.00	Surplus and Net Profits	665,558.88
Bank Building		487,793.51	Circulation	750,000.00
Bonds and Other Securities		288,400.00	Special Deposit Bonds	115,000.00
Liquidation Account Southern National Bank		106,138.85	Special Reserve	21,000.00
Cash and Due by Banks		2,011,503.13	Deposits	5,898,094.88
		$8,449,653.76		$8,449,653.76

H. C. McQUEEN, President. C. S. GRAINGER, Cashier.
J. W. YATES, Vice-President. W. S. JOHNSON, Assistant Cashier.
J. V. GRAINGER, Vice-President. M. F. ALLEN, Assistant Cashier.

THE DOLLAR AMERICANA

The big, round American Dollar is becoming the unit of value the world over.

Pounds, shillings and pence, marks and francs have had their day, and now the Dollar rules Supreme.

He is worthy of respect and honor, and we beg you to consider carefully before disposing of him.

Think what he means; think of his power, his value and the good he can do.

Don't throw him away; don't spend him foolishly, but get his worth whenever you pass him along. Every Dollar, every Dime, every Nickel deposited in this bank brings its owner full value and lays the foundation for future prosperity, happiness and comfort.

Open an account today. Take care of that Dollar, and he will take care of you.

HOME SAVINGS BANK

PAYS 4 PER CENT COMPOUND INTEREST.

BOYS WANTED — 50 BOYS WANTED to make a canvass in residential part of the city for Saturday Evening Post customers. Sample copies supplied. Apply to J. T. Gordon, 17 Princess street. oc27-tf

BEFORE YOU BUY THAT XMAS GIFT see Uncle Charles' line of solid gold jewelry, watches, bracelets, cameo brooches and diamonds. No. 6, South Front street; 'Phone 642. no24-tf

DOLL HOSPITAL — HEADS, WIGS, natural hair wigs, hands, arm and legs. Dolls restrung. Dolls dressed. 'Phone 1794-J; 311 Fifth ave., north. de2-14t*

FRONT STREET STORE FOR RENT, Next to Bijou. Very desirable location. Two floors. Steam heat furnished. Will not be vacant long. W. A. McGirt, Masonic Temple building. no11-tf

FOR RENT — LARGE, BRIGHT, WELL furnished room, with modern conveniences. Centrally located. Near Post Office, 216 North Second street. 'Phone 773. no23-tf

ICE CREAM, SWEET MILK, SWEET cream, buttermilk. All delivered on short notice (we have the best). 'Phone 120. Frost Ice Cream Co., No. 13 Princess st. no30-tf

FOR SWEET MILK AND CREAM, home made butter and buttermilk and fresh eggs, 'phone 629-6. Mrs. H. A. DeCover. de2-7t

FEATHER BEDS WANTED — WANT-ed to buy feather beds for cash. We also make feather mattresses to order. Address "J. C. W.," care Star. de5-4t*

A CHANCE FOR YOU—WE ARE still selling Best Creamery butter in block or tub, 35 cents lb.; lean sliced bacon, 25 cents lb.; Quaker oatmeal, 10 cents, and a full line of groceries. We also give tickets for the bungalow prize contest, so now is your chance to enter the race. May Bros., 24 North Front street. Phone 1323. The Only Real Delicatessen. de 4-tf

FOR RENT, JANUARY 1ST, 1916 — Modern two-story, six-room dwelling, in first class condition, No. 605 Ann street, near Fifth. Delightful Southern exposure. W. G. Whitehead; 'Phones 408-J and 229-J. no24-w,su-tf

A FULL LINE OF SHADE TREES, roses and shrubs. Buy home grown fruit trees at The Holland Nurseries, Castle Haynes, N. C. 'Phone 5611. oc17-w,su-tf

THE ELECTRIC SHOE HOSPITAL AD-vises you in these cold days to have your shoes repaired in time. We offer you the best work at the lowest prices. Try us. The Electric Shoe Hospital, 416 North Front street; 'Phone 611. de5-su,w,sa-3t*

STEEL RAIL FOR SALE — INSPECT our stock of 12, 16, 20 and 25 lb. rail, before buying. We can furnish any quantity desired; also trucks, locomotives, cars and wheels. Remember our business getting prices. Wilmington Iron Works. de5-su,w-2t

OLD HATS CLEANED LIKE NEW. — Hats cleaned, blocked and reshaped, 50 cents. Suits pressed, 25 cents. The only expert Hatter in the city. American Practical Hatter, 128 Market street. 'Phone 418-W. de8-1t**

THE SOHMER PIANO WILL COM-pare favorably with any piano made in America. We invite a comparison, either in an upright or grand. Yopp & Wade Music Co., 217 North Front street. 'Phone 213. de8-tf

WANTED — MEN TO CALL ON HARD-ware and paint dealers with a high-grade line of Driers on commission basis. Good opportunity. Address "Driers," care Star. de8-2t*

Ideal Christmas Gifts

We have a great variety of attractive and unusual articles suitable for Christmas presents.

All the latest books of fiction, gift books and books for children. Books always make gifts of permanent value.

An attractive line of Christmas cards and calendars, fine stationery in beautiful gift boxes.

Also many novelties in leather and brass goods.

Globe-Wernicke Sectional Book Cases and Victor Talking Machines.

C. W. Yates Co.

Market Street

Compressing and Storage

We are prepared to store and compress Cotton for the public at reasonable rates.

Advances made, if desired.

Hilton Compress & Warehouse Co.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. F. LEITNER

ARCHITECT

Rooms 28, 29 Carroll Building.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC ORCHESTRA invites offers for dances, receptions and parties, 3 to 12 musicians furnished; out of town engagement solicited. Address H. W. Hollowbush. no 17-1mo

PAPERHANGING—TAKE ADVAN-tage of the special low price we are making for a few days and have your work done now. C. H. Crockett, Paperhanging and House Painting of quality. 25 North Second street. Phone 771. de 4-5t*

NOTICE TO PUBLIC — FURNACE and stove repairs done reasonable; heaters relined, good as new. Have your roof repaired now. Satisfaction guaranteed. 'Phone 431. W. B. Klander, 22 South Second street. Also roof painting done. no28-tf